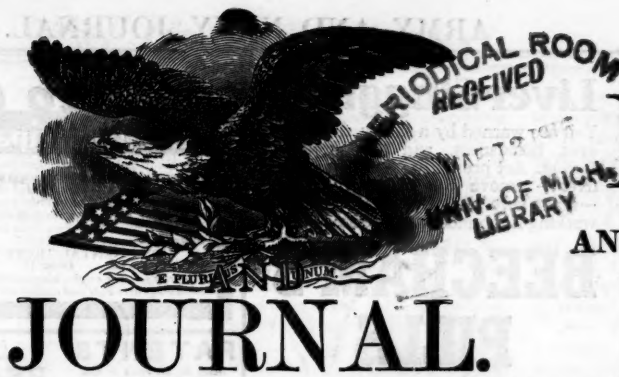


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ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

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FORCES

JOURNAL

VOLUME LIII, NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 2742.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

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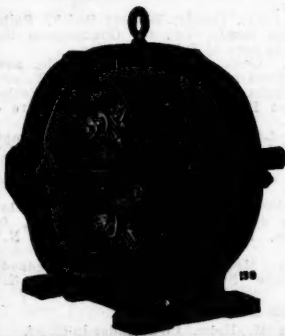
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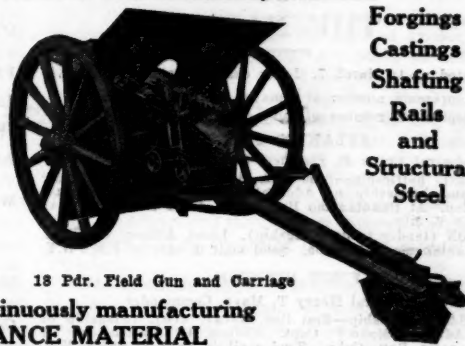
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the Stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list was published in our last issue.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 7. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKEE, (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fichteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fichteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry P. Bryan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robinson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. Cruising in Dominican waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hyland. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe O. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Address there.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. At Ponce, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Ponce, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Ponce, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER DIVISIONS OPERATING WITH REDUCED COMPLEMENTS.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender to First and Second Divisions), 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles O. Slayton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander of Third and Fourth Divisions.

DIXIE (tender to Third and Fourth Divisions), 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay, Commander.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Halsey Powell. At Rosebank, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. McClews. At Rosebank, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Ensign Howard A. Flanagan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

FULTON (stationship). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hineley. At Miami, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except K-6, to Pensacola, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. Sailed March 1 from Hampton Roads, Va. for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed March 4 from Hampton Roads, Va. for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Our new Secretary of War, whose appointment is announced in another column, appears to be a man of the same general type as his predecessor in office—that is, a man of thorough legal education and sound judgment—although, where Mr. Garrison emphasized the judicial tendency in his train of thought, Mr. Newton D. Baker has gained his practical training mainly in the office of public prosecutor. An undoubted advantage which Mr. Baker enjoys over Mr. Garrison, is the executive and administrative experience he has acquired during two terms as Mayor of Cleveland. The man who has directed the complex activities of the government of a great modern city should be able to understand and sympathize with the problems of the Army, with its many small "cities" or garrisons scattered about the globe. And certainly Mr. Baker's ten years as City Solicitor of Cleveland should have shown him how to segregate arguments based on fact from arguments based on speciousness. Comparatively little is known about the new Secretary's personality, as his work has been confined to his own city, and he has never before figured largely in national affairs. But he is a young man, forty-four years old, in fact, and the youngest member of the Cabinet by a margin of six years, a progressive in politics, representative of that clean cut, hard fighting, aggressively honest body of politicians who have come to the fore in the Middle West during the past fifteen years. He is reported to be an extremely able campaigner, and a force in his home state. His political mentor was the late Tom Johnson, thrice Mayor of Cleveland, whose policies Mr. Baker seconded and maintained to a considerable extent during his own mayoralty career.

If, as is reported, the new Secretary is an ardent advocate of peace, who is nevertheless in favor of preparedness, he should find himself quite at home in the War Department, for there is no class of men more sincerely, earnestly and intelligently in favor of peace than the officers of the Army. Mr. Baker will find, as did Mr. Garrison, that he has at his command in the war office a great body of information on the subject of the best means of avoiding war—not by following the fancy of impassioned orators, but by an intelligent study of the history of our country in its relation to war in the past, how wars were brought about, the avoidable errors made in conducting them, the useless waste of life and treasure caused by those errors, and the practical and humanitarian benefits which resulted from every one of our numerous conflicts at home and abroad. He will learn that history does not furnish a single fact which justifies the assertion that the country is in danger of militarism if it provides for military defense. He will not fail to note the fact that when we had complete control of Mexico, at the close of the war with that country, we made no attempt whatever to avail ourselves of our conquest; that the head of our military forces in Mexico refused the offer of an imperial crown; and that we gave Mexico \$15,000,000 in payment for what was then an utterly worthless part of her territory, carrying with it the necessity of warfare for years with the fierce Apaches, and the assumption of claims against Mexico amounting to more than \$3,000,000.

He will not be slow to observe what happened half a century ago, when this country was an armed camp, just emerged from a victorious war, and our Army of more than a million men, headed by the greatest soldier

of the day, astonished the world by disappearing quietly without leaving behind them the slightest suggestion that their four years of military training had developed in them any spirit of militarism. On the contrary, the soldiers of that period, having accomplished their great task of defending the Republic, were not only willing, but eager, to resume their status as citizens, carrying with them into civil life the fruit of their military experience, as was shown by the accelerated development of the country, especially in the great Northwest, where so many of the discharged soldiers, both of the North and South, established themselves. He will appreciate—if it has never occurred to him before—that of the twenty-eight Presidents of the United States, fifteen had been soldiers at one time or another in the course of their lives, yet none of them ever menaced the country with militarism, and one of them, Grant, achieved one of the most triumphant victories of peace recorded in history. In no modern civilized country, we venture to say, can there be found a parallel of the remarkable line of Civil War veterans who sat in the White House, beginning with Grant in 1869, until McKinley's death in 1901, broken only by Cleveland's two terms. But their administrations were anything but militaristic in tendency. Indeed the only threat of war occurred during the term of the civilian administrator.

We are not concerned as to the pacifism of Mr. Baker, for we believe he will devote himself to an investigation of the facts underlying the national demand for adequate measures of defense, and his keen, legal mind will readily perceive—as did Secretary Garrison's—that there is but one conclusion to be drawn from the facts, and that is that the enemies of this country are not the soldiers, trained for its defense, but the class of men who have no desire to learn the reasons for adequate military preparedness and who lack the intellectual training that would enable them to draw sound conclusions from the facts upon which those reasons are based; men like him of whom Shakespeare said he "draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."

Mr. Baker was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., and was educated at Johns Hopkins and Washington and Lee Universities. At the first of these institutions he studied under his present chief, President Wilson, who was then a member of its faculty. At the age of twenty-five he became private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in President Cleveland's Cabinet. In 1897 he began the practice of law in Martinsburg, but shortly afterward removed to Cleveland, where he soon attracted the favorable notice of the redoubtable Tom Johnson, then launching his famous municipal campaign, with its keynote three-cent fares on the street cars. In 1902, Mr. Baker was elected City Solicitor of Cleveland and held this office for ten years, as has been said. The last time he was elected even when Johnson failed of re-election as mayor. In 1912, he was elected mayor and filled this high post with honor and efficiency until the present year. At the time of the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Baker took a prominent part in the fight which brought about the nomination of Mr. Wilson, and his name was mentioned in some circles as a possible candidate for Vice President. After the campaign Mr. Wilson offered him a position in the Cabinet, but Mr. Baker desired to serve out his term as Mayor of Cleveland. He has the record of holding public office for fourteen years without a defeat, and in the course of this time he has always upheld the cause of good government. Some attention was drawn to him recently by publication of a telegram he sent to Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, urging support of the President in the crisis with Germany on the plea that somebody ought to save the Democratic Party "which at present is a dismal failure."

INADEQUACY OF A MILITIA ARMY.

We have received a communication from an ex-officer of the National Guard, George C. Merriman, late captain of Infantry, N.G. of Penn., which on the whole so nearly represents our views that we give it place here instead of publishing it as a letter to the Editor. Captain Merriman says:

"The people, as well as Congress, confuse the Militia of the United States with the National Guard, Congress and the War Department designating the National Guard as the Organized Militia. Now the Militia comprises all able bodied males, of native birth, or declared intention to become naturalized, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. These men are subject to conscription, or its equivalent, as can be determined from a careful study of the militia act, and amendments. The National Guard, on the other hand, is a purely voluntary, or volunteer service, which was, in its inception, the result of a movement in protest against the inefficiency of the Militia. Some of our National Guard organizations date back to the Revolution, 1812, and the Rebellion. Some are of later dates of organization, but have honorable histories, extending back through the years. Many of these organizations served through the Spanish-American fiasco, and, during that time, developed officers of considerable value. These officers, many of them are now serving in field grades, and if they learned the lessons spread before them in '98, can take better care of their men than was taken of the men in the ranks at that time.

"And so, we come to the kernel of the nut. Whatever force we raise, and by whatever method, the glaring

weakness of that force must, in the nature of things, be its officers.

"It must be realized by our people, and they must have their eyes opened to the truth, that the National Guard, as a whole, can furnish few, very few, efficient units. Under Major General O'Ryan, the National Guard of New York has made tremendous strides, but were the New York Division put suddenly into the field, to meet and hold an equal number of veteran troops, they would fail. No green troops can hold their weight of trained veteran troops.

"New York has apparently realized the weakness of a system in which the officers are elected by the men whom they are to command. There is, largely due to the efficiency of General O'Ryan, an earnest effort to better the service, and to conform as nearly as possible to the standards of the Regular service. For years commanding officers of National Guard units have believed, and taught their officers to believe, that it is impossible to hold National Guard troops to the same standards of discipline that pertain in the Regular service, and the efforts of many potentially excellent company commanders have been rendered null, not by the men, but by regimental and battalion commanders.

"Having served through the enlisted grades, and up to and including the grade of captain of Infantry, I know the expectations of the enlisted man, and the results which can be achieved by the officer who insists on a high standard of discipline. I do not hesitate to go on record with the statement that it is possible to maintain the Regular standard in the National Guard service, and by this I mean as to discipline and military courtesy, but the initiative must come from the commanding officer, and the company commanders must know that they will be supported by him in maintaining the standard.

"The National Guard, as it exists, would be useless in a sudden war. This is the solid fact which the nation must be made to understand. This is a fact which is known to Congress, and one about which there can be no real discussion. It is foolishness for our people to try to make themselves believe that our present military forces can compete with trained, war trained veterans. It makes no difference how high a degree of courage our troops possess, they have not the training to make them efficient, nor the officers to lead them, to control their fire, in battle, or to keep them in decent health in camp and garrison.

"Now, an act of Congress more or less federalizing the National Guard will not automatically convert that force into an efficient body of first line troops. If voluntary enlistments are to be relied upon to furnish the numbers required, it is altogether likely that the experiment will be a failure, for it is a fact that few organizations are maintained at even an approximate maximum, and many company commanders carry some 'paper men' in order to maintain the minimum. As a rule, the minimum is fixed on the peace basis, which means that when filled to war strength, the organization would be less than fifty per cent. efficient. I do not believe that the entire strength of a federalized National Guard can be maintained at approximately 200,000 men.

"Allowing, however, for the sake of argument, that the men will volunteer, and that the ranks can be filled, from whence are to come the officers and non-commissioned officers to train these levies? The War Department may be able to issue equipment, but it cannot issue the trainers. The organizations of the Regular service should not be impaired by the withdrawal of officers and men from them, and indeed, if Congress makes anything like an adequate increase in the Regular service, that branch will need all of its instructors for its own new units.

"It would appear that the country, as well as Congress, is blind to the seriousness of the situation. How many of our people realize that if attacked on the Atlantic coast, it would be suicidal for us to attempt resistance? That it is not only feasible and possible, but would be absolutely no trouble at all for veteran troops to take possession of our rich eastern cities, and levy any indemnities they wished. We would be powerless to resist. Having captured the coast, and a zone of 150 miles inland, an enemy would be in possession of our resources of arms, munitions, ammunition, coal and steel works. How many people realize that Vicksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg were fought two years after the outbreak of the Rebellion, and that they were the first actions that can be placed higher than mob fights?

"It takes two years, two years, not weeks, to make an infantry soldier of any value. It takes at least two practice seasons to make him an average rifleman, and unless he can shoot to hit, he is useless as a soldier.

"There is no time for experiments. An adequate military force must be raised and trained for service, and they must be trained to a point of efficiency before the end of the European War. After the end of that war will be too late for us to prepare; we must be prepared, fully prepared, at sea and ashore, before the treaties of peace are signed by the present belligerents. I believe the proposed increase of the Regular Army in the bill now before Congress is much too small. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand men should be the minimum. The second body, be it National Guard or known by some other name, should be at least 500,000 men, and should be raised by (1), voluntary enlistment, which men should be designated as Volunteers, and (2), by conscription of the Militia, these men to be known as conscripts. Under efficient officers, these men can

be trained at home stations, as are the men of the National Guard. The organization of the units should extend to the rural districts, and not be limited to the cities and larger towns.

"The first move must be the development of a body of officers, and in order to effect this, candidates for commissions should be concentrated in camps, or garrisoned posts, and examined and their eligibility determined, and having been determined, they should be given a course of intensive training, and for their time they should receive proper remuneration. We cannot get the men we want for nothing. The men we can get for nothing will not make the officers we must have. Preparedness will cost, but it will cost less to pay for first class preparedness, than to pay indemnities to an invader."

In the midst of the misunderstandings which have arisen on the other side of the Atlantic as to what constitutes a blockade and to what extent the right of visit and search of neutral vessels may be practiced by belligerents, it is instructive to examine the blockade instructions contained in Squadron G.O. No. 10, issued June 11, 1898, to the units of the American blockading fleet off Santiago de Cuba by Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U.S.N., commander-in-chief on the North Atlantic Station. These instructions, to begin with, set forth that "a blockade, to be effective and binding must be maintained by a force sufficient to render ingress to or egress from the port dangerous." There is also something at variance with the spirit of the British Orders-in-Council in paragraph 11, which declares that a vessel, not carrying contraband of war, is free to trade with an unblockaded port of the enemy. The right of search, says paragraph 13, "should be exercised with tact and consideration and in strict conformity with treaty provisions wherever they exist." A neutral vessel should be visited by boarding parties consisting of not more than one officer and two men, unarmed, to examine her papers. "If she is bound to an enemy's port not blockaded, the papers which indicate the character of her cargo should be examined. If these show contraband of war, the vessel should be seized; if not, she should be set free. No sealed hatches should be broken nor any examination of the cargo made." It is quite evident that under such a code of instructions American vessels would be free to trade with Hamburg, Bremen and other German ports, not formally declared under blockade, so long as they did not carry contraband of war, and that they would not be subject to detention and extended search of their cargoes for concealed proof of contraband of war, as is the practice under the present British method of procedure. Most significant of all, however, is paragraph 15, which states that "a neutral vessel carrying hostile despatches, when a despatch vessel practically in the service of the enemy, is liable to seizure; but not when she is a mail packet and carries them in the regular and customary manner, either as a part of the mail in her mail bags or separately as a matter of accommodation and without special arrangement or remuneration." This is directly opposed to the removal from neutral Dutch and Scandinavian liners of their mail bags by the British authorities, a practice which even loyal Englishmen admit to be in contravention of international law, and which has resulted already in the alienation of Sweden's sympathy for the Allies and a practical severance of relations between the two countries, while our own Government has been moved to address a formal protest to the British Foreign Office.

In a letter dated March 3 to the Chairman of the House Military Committee, Mr. Padgett, the Secretary of the Navy explains the difficulty he has found in carrying out the provision of the Act of March 3, 1915, which provided, among other things, for "two submarines, to be of seagoing type, to have a surface speed of twenty-five knots or more, if possible, but not less than twenty knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,500,000 each." "It has been found wholly impossible," the Secretary reports, "from the present state of the art to undertake a submarine of twenty-five knots using oil engines for surface propulsion." To make twenty-five knots it would require about two and one-half times the horsepower of the Schley. This requires an entirely new design. When these designs were completed Dec. 11, 1915, and bids were asked for no one bid for a 25-knot submarine. The best bid was that of the Electric Boat Company for two vessels at \$1,490,000. This bid guaranteed a speed of twenty knots, the minimum mentioned in the Appropriation Act, but required the acceptance of the vessels if they made nineteen knots, subject to a penalty of \$20,000 per knot for lesser speed. The agreement as to the time in which the vessels could be constructed was also unsatisfactory, as was the requirement of the bidders that the maximum speed should be demonstrated, not by a four-hour trial as customary for all naval vessels for many years, but by three consecutive runs over a mile course. Concluding the Secretary says: "The Department, in view of all the circumstances, feels that it cannot place a contract for these vessels at the only bid received within the limit of cost as modified above, without violating the obvious intent and purpose of the provisions of the law with reference to speed. The only alternative is to construct the vessels in navy yards, upon the steam-driven designs. The Department, however, as at present advised, does not favor steam-driven submarines, and feels that it was not realized at the time of the passage of the act that the provisions for speed would necessitate construction containing this undesirable feature. This being the case, it is considered necessary to explain the whole situation as above, to the Congress, in order that it may indicate its wishes in the premises."

The Senate bill for the reorganization of the Army in three provisions makes the Army more attractive for enlisted men. First it opens up West Point to enlisted men, making an allowance of one candidate for every regiment of the Regular Army. These are to be in addition to the cadets who are to be appointed by the President and members of Congress. The War Department is authorized to prepare the regulations under which they are to take the examination. For some time there have been advocates in the Army of a plan by which enlisted men could enter the Military Academy. Two or three years' service in the Army would be an excellent preparation for a course at West Point. An ambitious young man in the Army could find time to study for the examination, and officers would be inclined to give them instructions. Then there is a provision in the Senate bill which gives a preference in the Civil Service positions under the War Department to the enlisted man of the Army. It authorizes officers to conduct the Civil Service examinations for enlisted

men, and upon their certificates an enlisted man is entitled to a Civil Service appointment as if he had passed the regular Civil Service examination. The President is also authorized to appoint enlisted men who take these examinations to civil positions that are not under the War Department. A provision for the detail of a thousand sergeants to the National Guard is also carried by the Senate bill. This will open the way for promotion of enlisted men to non-commissioned officers. The increase in the Army will also make more vacancies in the non-commissioned grades for enlisted men, all of which will create a demand for a high class of enlisted men in the Army. Under the Senate bill a large proportion of the veteran enlisted men of the present Army will become non-commissioned officers.

Princeton University's undergraduates are greatly stirred over the question "To drill or not to drill." In the meantime, enthusiastic youths of either side rush impetuously into print, address passionately subdued communications to the neighboring press of New York city and debate ardently among themselves the momentous influence their course must have upon the nation's fate. The majority of the faculty and the student body are in favor of the military course, which includes instruction in tactics and drill, lectures during the academic year, and summer camp training; but a small, though vociferous, minority have undertaken to champion the cause of unpreparedness. This sentiment crystallized in a notice issued to the world through the columns of The Daily Princetonian, which was signed by five well-known members of the Senior Class, who have since been christened "The Five Knights." Their protest is stated not to have had any effect upon the trend of opinion in the University. The State Board of Education of New Jersey, by a vote of four to three, tabled consideration of a bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Pierson of Union County, providing for two hours military training a week for all high school boys. A committee of nine, representing the school board of San Diego Cal., have voted six to three in favor of a resolution recommending the board to recognize voluntary military training in the San Diego High School. The action of the committee followed upon a poll of parents of pupils which resulted in a vote of 294 in favor of military training; 186 against the plan; and 102 neutral. Of three women members of the committee, two were in favor of the innovation.

Bishop Junius M. Horner, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of North Carolina, has performed a national service in drawing attention to the splendid military material stored away and half-forgotten in the fastnesses of the southern mountains. These highlanders of the Southern Appalachians, numbering rather more than 3,000,000, are pure-blooded Americans of Scotch-Irish stock, sturdy, virile, hardy, naturally intelligent, wanting only facilities for education to bring them out of the mental torpor in which they have been plunged for a century by reason of the isolation of their homes. There are 100,000 children a year born of this splendid American stock, Bishop Horner says, and the boys and men are all expert rifle shots. During the Civil War they made some of the finest infantry on either side, and in event of another war they could be relied upon for hundreds of thousands of first-rate natural soldiers. Bishop Horner has come North to endeavor to interest the Church Club of New York and other organizations in his plan to develop this segregated body of Americans. He not only wishes to establish more schools in the mountains and improve such schools as are now in existence, but to train the mountain people industrially and bring to them some of the common advantages of civilization. In support of his statement that the country would benefit by having such a body of men made available for service, he quotes figures showing that the recruiting bureau of the Marine Corps in New York city in 1915, received 11,012 applications for enlistment, and was obliged to reject all but 316 applicants, on account, mainly, of physical defects.

It must be interesting for Americans to note the lesson deduced from our Civil War by the Englishmen who have been fighting and winning the battle for universal service in their own country. Frederick Scott Oliver, the historian and author of "The Life of Alexander Hamilton," says in his "Ordeal by Battle," which has been called the best literary work produced by the present war: "The Southern States, which aimed at breaking away from the Union, adopted conscription within a year from the beginning. They were brave fighters, but they were poor, and they were in a small minority. The Northern States—confident in their numbers and wealth—relied at first upon the voluntary system. It gave them great and gallant armies; but these were not enough; and as months went by President Lincoln realized that they were not enough. Disregarding the entreaties of his friends, to beware of asking of the people 'what the people would never stand,' disregarding the clamors of his enemies about personal freedom, he insisted upon conscription, believing that by these means alone the Union could be saved. And what was the result? A section of the press foamed with indignation. Mobs yelled, demonstrated, and in their ill-considered fury lynched negroes, seeing in these unfortunates the cause of all their troubles. But the mobs were not the American people, they were only a noisy and contemptible minority of the American people, whose importance as well as courage had been vastly overrated. The quiet people were in deadly earnest and they supported their President."

As "an example of that lamentable ignorance which has done so much to block proper preparedness against war—and as a small contribution to the gaiety of the Services," a captain of Infantry sends the following letter recently received from a firm in Houston, Mo.: "Honorable Mr. Captain, Company —, — Inf., El Paso, Texas. Dear Sir: We are writing you to-day in regards to Mr. So-and-So, who left here about one year ago. We have been able to find out that he has entered in the Navy in your company, some time ago, and we are writing you in regard to" * * * etc.

In the annual competition of the Military Service Institution Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., retired, won the second prize, a silver medal, first honorable mention and a Life Membership by his essay, "Can the General Staff Fulfill its Mission?" The first prize was won by Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., N.G.N.J., whose essay is noticed elsewhere in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; he also won the gold medal in 1912. Concerning this

year's contest the editor of the Journal of the Military Service Institution remarks: "In competition for the gold medal prize for 1915 four essays were received. The writers were, respectively, a retired general officer, an officer of the Medical Corps and two officers of State Militia, improperly known as National Guard. It is considered a remarkable circumstance and difficult to explain, that of nearly 3,500 officers of the line of the Army, not one appears as a competitor for this handsome and valuable prize, established by the founders of the Military Service Institution as inducement to the best talent of the Army to lay before the military world the fruit of experience, research and investigation along professional lines. Another suggestive and equally discouraging feature is, that of the four competitors, three were already prize-winners, General Carter having carried off the Reeve memorial prize for 1914; Captain Duncan, the Seaman prize for 1913, and Captain Stockton, as already stated, the gold medal for 1912. For the \$100 Seaman prize for 1915 no essay was received. What is the matter with our Army?"

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, in a letter to the New York Tribune, advocates giving complete control over the National Guard to the Federal Government. "It should," Mr. Stimson says, "be a vital first principle in our present work of placing our Military Establishment upon a sound basis to make sure that the force of citizen soldiery which we plan to create as our great second lines of defense and main reliance after the Regular Army should be purely soldiers—should be a force with which every class of our citizens is in full sympathy and in which they all feel a patriotic duty to serve. The only way to accomplish this aim is to transfer the entire control, in time of peace as in time of war, of such a body of citizen soldiery to the Federal government. Now, this is precisely what we cannot do under the Federal Constitution so long as such soldiery remains militia. It can only be federalized by releasing it entirely from the control of the states and turning it over, bag and baggage, body, boots and soul, to the central government. Just so long as the states retain any interest in it they will use it as they always have done, as police, and will neglect the establishment of a paid constabulary to do police work. The so-called 'Militia Pay bill' now pending before Congress is doubly vicious, in that it not only leaves the National Guard as a state force, but it tends to perpetuate it in that status by giving it an additional vested interest in the national Treasury."

The aviation forces of the Navy have been developed to a state which will permit active co-operation with the fleet in the near future. Capt. Mark L. Bristol, whose experience as director of aeronautics in the Navy Department has given him the necessary familiarity with the construction of aircraft and their development to fit him to take control of active operations in the field, has been ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., and assume duty in command of the air service and in command of the North Carolina in connection therewith. Captain Bristol has been directed to assume supervision over all aircraft and all aircraft stations, and the further development of aeronautics in the Navy. The departmental end of the development of aeronautics will be incorporated in the material division of the office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The July class of student naval aviators, at the naval aviation station, Pensacola, have completed their theoretical examination for aviator certificates and taken the practical flying tests required. A new Burgess-Dunne aeroplane and a Thomas aeroplane were received and are in process of assembly. During the week ending Feb. 26 there were twenty hours and twenty minutes of flying, an equivalent of 1,180 miles of direct flight being accomplished.

Miss Mabel Boardman, president of the American Red Cross, addressing the People's Institute at Cooper Union, New York, on the work of the Red Cross, said the situation in Mexico was too frightful to describe, and that the American Red Cross had been forced to withdraw from that country, although at one time it was keeping 100,000 people from starvation. The society had more than two hundred physicians in Europe to-day, Miss Boardman said, and there were about six thousand nurses enrolled at Rome. Though many relief units had been recalled because of lack of funds, the Red Cross had a large shipment of medical supplies for the Central Empires. It would be sent whenever the embargo permitted. A contingent of doctors and nurses, she said, was going to Northern Serbia, where there had been no relief organizations since the invasion. Miss Boardman disagreed with a questioner who asked if it would not be better to let the wounded die and shorten the war than to attempt to patch them up for the trenches again.

Hudson Maxim, of the Naval Consulting Board, has published a pamphlet called "The Colossal Folly of the Proposition for the Government to Make All War Munitions," in which he says that this is only another scheme to provide "pork" for "pork barrel politicians." "What does it mean to the politicians to nationalize the manufacture of munitions of war?" he asks. "It means a great fruitage of political plums for their use and behoof. It will be the politicians who will have the sole say as to where the great government works are to be located, and they are sure to be located not with respect to advantages of manufacture and safety in time of war, but where they will be the most advantageous as pawns for political profit, the same as has proven true with all government works. In short, the manufacture of munitions of war will be taken from the hands of honest industry and placed in the hands of dishonest politicians."

American midshipmen may be interested to know that the young officers of that grade in the British navy not only receive but \$250 a year after they go to sea, but have to pay—or, rather, their parents have to pay—the government \$600 a year for their preliminary schooling on land. There has been an agitation started in England for a reformation of these conditions, which, as a matter of fact, are merely incidental to the British scheme of grossly underpaying officers in both branches of the service, apparently in the belief that by restricting the commissioned ranks to men with independent incomes the caste system can be retained. There has been some talk of the abolition of the caste system after this war is over, many of its opponents, indeed, holding that it has been abolished automatically by the promotion to commissioned rank of hundreds of men who could never have risen above non-commissioned grades two years ago,

When the order is formally issued for the establishment of a business man's training camp at Chattanooga, Tenn., Lieut. Col. H. T. Allen, 11th U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will, it is understood, be detailed to command. "Those acquainted with Colonel Allen, who are interested in the camp," says the Chattanooga News, "are more than pleased with his selection. They believe him to be the type of man who will make of it a great success. Few men in the Service have had such experience in world affairs or have equalled his illustrious military record. He was the organizer of the Philippines Constabulary, a force of some 7,000 natives who, for many years, have policed the islands. While serving as Chief of the Constabulary he was accorded the rank of brigadier general by Congress. He served as military attaché at St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), for five years, was military attaché at Berlin for two years, and at Seoul, Korea, where he was an observer during the war between Russia and Japan. As an officer of Volunteers he won distinction both in the Spanish War and the Philippine Insurrection, and was recommended for brevet in both. Colonel Allen is said to possess a wonderful genius for organization, a statement which seems to be more than borne out by his success with the Constabulary. The coming encampment is considered fortunate in having his services; for that fact alone, it is said, will assure a large measure of success."

Col. Charles E. Davis, 10th Inf., N.G.N.Y., has written to Chairman Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee, suggesting a plan for federalizing the National Guard, which contemplates limited compulsory service training of officers in state universities, and the abolition of adjutants general and their departments in the several states. He would also have men in active training paid; increase the qualifications of National Guard officers; give the War Department direct control over the Guard; provide field service of about two months in each of the first three years of Guard service; provide a reserve militia, which would receive two weeks' service each year for three years after discharge from the active militia; increase the Regular Army to 200,000 men; and have Congress empowered to call into service that portion of the unorganized militia between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, who would be available for foreign service.

The quarterly report of the Military Order of the Loyol Legion of the United States shows a loss between Oct. 31, 1915, and Jan. 31, 1916, of 110 members of the first class original and six of the second class, with a gain of eight for the first class by succession and sixteen of the first class hereditary; a net loss of ninety-two. The membership on Jan. 31 was 7,062; 3,211 first class original, 1,100 first class by succession, 1,748 first class hereditary, 998 second class and five third class. New York continues to rank first in membership, having a total of 959, followed by Pennsylvania with 904, District of Columbia with 685, Massachusetts with 680, Ohio with 610, and California with 591. The membership in the other commanderies varies between 235 for Minnesota and Missouri each, to forty-nine for Maryland.

Professor Johnston, who wrote for the New York Tribune a series of articles on the military problems of national defense which confront the United States, is a member of the committee which originated the idea of a course of lectures which would give instruction in military science. He is professor of history at Harvard, co-editor of The Military Historian and Economist and lecturer before the War College. He prepared the course of lectures now instituted at Harvard. He gives in the Tribune of Feb. 27 a history of the inception of these studies in military science which will most likely find their way into the curriculum of other universities. More than twenty courses will be utilized to help create a national reserve of officers. Stress will be laid on scientific subjects, writes Professor Johnston.

As a result of the two days' conference of mayors on national defense at St. Louis, Mo., which ended March 4, resolutions were adopted declaring for universal military training and for the construction of a Navy that would make the United States the first naval power in the world. The resolutions also declare arsenals and munition making plants should be located at places distant from either coast or the Mexican or Canadian boundaries, and also call for the mobilization of the physical resources of the country, the standardization of war materials and the organization of transportation services.

In addition to the Business Men's Training Regiment, New York city has a Newspaper Men's Training Corps, and now to these two organizations has been added the School Men's Military Corps, which has been organized by seventy-four men employed in the public school system, among the leaders being Dr. C. Ward Cramp-ton, a district superintendent and member of the Board of Education, and a number of principals of high and grammar schools.

We have received from Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 27th Inf., a program of a motion picture show he attended in the German Concession at Hankow, China. The inscription at the bottom, "Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform Half Price." This is in striking contrast to the policy of grudging admission—or even flat refusal to admit—which is more generally practiced by amusement proprietors in this country.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a report pointing out the urgent necessity for greatly increased coast defenses and harbor facilities for New York and other seacoast cities. The report was prepared by the executive committee, of which E. H. Outerbridge is chairman, and was undertaken after conferences had been held with various Army and Navy officers of high rank.

We received this week from an officer on duty at Honolulu the following valuable suggestion: "Officers contemplating going to Honolulu for station or desiring hotel accommodations in the city should get in touch with friends in advance of their starting, and get them to be on the lookout for desirable homes to rent or engage hotel accommodations in advance. Good homes are scarce and hotels are crowded at this season."

PREPARATORY TRAINING FOR ACADEMIES.

On page 872 of our issue of March 4 appears a bill, S. 4711, introduced by Mr. Pomerene, which authorizes the establishment of a school for the preliminary instruction of cadets and midshipmen preparatory to entering the national academies as third-class men, the entire training from appointment to graduation to be four years. The suggestion of such a bill first appeared in an article published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 11, 1915. In that article we said:

"Association with the services for many years has satisfied us that great gain would result from the establishment of youthful acquaintanceships and friendships between the officers of the Army and the Navy, such as the adoption of this plan would favor. The scheme might be enlarged so as to permit the instruction at the preliminary school, or schools, of as many young men as were desirous of military training with the prospect of a commission in the Army whenever their services were required."

Our suggestion met with the approval of such papers as the Courant of Hartford, Conn., the Republican of Springfield, Mass. In our issue of Oct. 30, 1915 we said: "Other than a conservative doubt we do not find that there is any objection to the plan of preliminary instruction for those intended for the Military and Naval Academies. It is assumed that if a preparatory school is established it must have the same standards of discipline and education as those its pupils would be subjected to during their first two years at the national academies. The instructors should be chosen from the Army and the Navy, for the course of the new schools should be in line with that now followed during the first two years of West Point and Annapolis."

In an article in the New York Sun of Oct. 31, 1915, Comm. Robert Gracey Denig, U.S.N., retired, approved of our suggestion of preliminary schools for the two national academies and suggested that the location of the schools should be on the Great Lakes, the western end of Lake Erie in the Bay of Sandusky being selected as nearer the center of the population of the country than any other location feasible; in the immediate neighborhood of the finest rifle range in the United States, and having the patriotic associations of Perry's victory in that vicinity. In reference to the matter, Commodore Denig now says:

"The separation of the first year cadets from the upper classes, as far as the Naval Academy is concerned, is not new. During the Civil War owing to the location of the Naval Academy it was essential for the continuation of the school and the safety of the cadets to move them 'bag and baggage' to Newport. While the academy was at Newport the first year cadets swung on 'Old Ironsides,' moored alongside a dock off Goat Island, and there they received their instructions. The Atlantic Hotel in Newport, converted into an academy, was occupied by the upper classes. This arrangement was reported satisfactory."

THE GERMAN SEA RAIDERS.

That the exploits of the German cruiser Emden as a commerce destroyer, before her career was finally ended by a British cruiser, were scarcely deserving of the eulogies showered upon her, is the opinion of Mr. H. C. Bywater, a well known authority on naval matters, in an interesting article in the United Service Magazine, of London, for January, 1916. Mr. Bywater holds that Captain von Müller, of the Emden, was a brave and skilful seaman and his ship was well handled, but her success was largely due to extraordinary luck, and more credit is due to the Karlsruhe and Kronprinz Wilhelm than to the Emden.

Mr. Bywater in dealing with the German commerce raiders points out that at the outbreak of the war, the British margin of fast cruisers over the German vessels of this class was by no means great. When it became necessary to provide escorts for the troop ships coming from every part of the globe the British Admiralty had to stretch their resources to the utmost, and many old warships condemned for the "scrap heap" were placed in commission for convoy guards, and rendered good service. "But despite the ingenuity displayed by the Admiralty in putting to good use everything that floated, and could carry a gun," Mr. Bywater says, "the cruiser problem remained acute."

To hunt down the German cruisers and auxiliaries which had instantly begun to harry the ocean-borne commerce of Britain and her Allies scientifically and thoroughly, would have required a fleet little inferior in numbers to the whole cruiser establishment of the British navy. Failing the large number of cruisers indispensable for the work, there was no alternative but to make the best use of the few really fast vessels that could be spared, and, for the rest, to trust to luck. It is no disparagement of the Navy's services to say that this luck did not fail it. The Emden is a case in point.

"Only in the Atlantic did there exist anything like a systematic arrangement for coaling the raiders. Thanks to the connivance of German agents in the United States, the enemy's cruisers operating in the North and South Atlantic were assured of a fairly regular supply of fuel and provisions, while certain German-controlled wireless stations on the Atlantic seaboard kept them well posted as to the movements of British cruisers, until the Washington Government put an end to this flagrant violation of its neutrality. The Karlsruhe was one of the ships which benefited in this way. The declaration of war found her in the West Indies, and for nearly five months she was able to prey upon Atlantic shipping."

Mr. Bywater tells of the intention of the Germans to let loose a swarm of fast liners as auxiliary cruisers, which only the prompt and thorough British naval dispositions on the eve of war prevented. He tells how the passenger steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, of the North German Lloyd, was at sea when war was declared, and how she got in touch with the Karlsruhe, through her wireless, met her in the Sargasso Sea, and received guns, rifles and ammunition from her, together with bluejackets to serve them. Food and coal were transferred to the Karlsruhe in return. Lieutenant Commander Thierfelder, of the Karlsruhe, took over the command of the Kronprinz Wilhelm. After describing in detail the successful career of the latter for nine months at sea as a commerce destroyer before her final internment at Newport News, Va., in April, 1915, Mr. Bywater concludes:

"The main interest of this narrative resides in the proof it affords that neither wireless telegraphy nor the great increase in the speed of warships has seriously

limited the activity of commerce raiders. If the necessary statistics were available, it would be interesting to assess the value of the prizes sunk by the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the other surface commerce destroyers. No doubt it would be found that the aggregate sum lost in this way would have paid for a large number of fast cruisers, which, had they been available, would have brought all the raiders to book within a few weeks of the outbreak of the war. It is the old axiom in a new form. Battleships are cheaper than battles, and cruisers are cheaper than commerce-destruction. The moral is so evident that it need not be labored here."

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY, TEXAS BORDER.

The following shows the date of arrival of Cavalry and Infantry regiments on the Texas border, and also the permanent stations of each, to which they are expected to return when conditions permit. When this will be it is impossible to say.

Date given is date of arrival on Texas border:

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Permanent station, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Aug. 29, 1913.
3d Cav.—Permanent station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Aug. 28, 1913.
6th Cav.—Permanent station, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. March 3, 1913.
7th Cav.—Permanent station, not designated. Dec. 23, 1915.
8th Cav.—Permanent station, Fort Bliss, Texas. Sept. 24, 1915.
10th Cav.—Permanent stations, Forts Huachuca and Apache, Ariz. Dec. 19, 1913.
12th Cav.—Permanent station, Fort Robinson, Neb. Dec. 6, 1913.
13th Cav.—Permanent station, Fort Riley, Kas. Sept. 16, 1912.
14th Cav.—Permanent stations, Forts Clark and McIntosh, Texas. June 2, 1912.

INFANTRY.

4th Inf.—Permanent stations, Forts Crook, Neb., and Snelling, Minn. Sept. 5, 1915.
6th Inf.—Permanent station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. April 28, 1914.
7th Inf.—Permanent station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Sept. 24, 1915.
11th Inf.—Permanent station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Dec. 20, 1914.
12th Inf.—Permanent station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. April 27, 1914.
16th Inf.—Permanent station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. April 28, 1914.
17th Inf.—Permanent station, Fort McPherson, Ga. March 21, 1914.
18th Inf.—Permanent station, Forts Mackenzie, Wyo., and Missoula, Mont. Dec. 19, 1914.
19th Inf.—Permanent station, Forts Meade, S.D., Leavenworth, Kas., Sill, Okla., and Sam Houston, Texas. Third Battalion arrived at Del Rio, Texas, Sept. 4, 1915.
20th Inf.—Permanent station, Fort Douglas, Utah. Dec. 2, 1913.
22d Inf.—Permanent stations, Forts Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y. Dec. 20, 1914.
26th Inf.—Permanent stations, Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich. Aug. 16, 1915.
28th Inf.—Permanent station, Fort Snelling, Minn. Oct. 25, 1915.

A WORLDWIDE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, in an article in the New York Times of March 5, proposes in the light of present conditions in Europe, to extend the principles of the Monroe Doctrine to include the world, thus abolishing spheres of influence and laying, he believes, the road to future peace. His ideas were laid before the December conference at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and his paper, with others read at the gathering, will soon appear in book form. Admiral Chadwick says:

"The Monroe Doctrine simply meant that there should not be set up in the Americas any more special spheres of influence. These fifteen words epitomize the whole doctrine. It meant that the Americas should develop on their own lines, let them be good or bad, and some, it must be admitted, have been very bad. All the same, we took a stand that the peoples of the world had a right to their own soul, besides the right to live in such peace as they themselves could establish within their own borders. This phrase brings to mind, no doubt, Mexico, the great problem of these Western continents. That Mexico must be assisted in establishing peace is but too evident, but it must only be assistance. This should be given with no intent or idea of a hegemony, which would be a danger to our political system. We want no imperialism; we want only justice in the world. We see too well from Mr. Brailsford what imperialism means: the exploitation of other lands for special benefit. Let us put forward, therefore, for adoption by the whole world, the Monroe Doctrine as the doctrine of justice for all, viz.: That there should nowhere be any such national selfishness allowed as these special spheres. I think the time has come for such application."

"And it must be retroactive. It must apply to all lands seized since 1890: to Egypt, the Philippines, and Porto Rico, Madagascar, Tunis, Morocco, the Congo, and all the other vast areas of partitioned Africa, north of Cape Colony (and why not that also?) to Manchuria, Mongolia, Indo-China, Burma, and still others. If the several nations which now administer these countries desire to continue such administration it should be under the clear understanding of the 'open door'; that all nationals shall be admitted to trade or exploitation on terms of absolute equality. Such arrangement would at once remove desire for conquest; for, as remarked by Mr. Brailsford: 'To attempt to conquer where one can trade without conquest is a sheer squandering of national resources.'"

SUPERVISION OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

Capt. A. S. Halstead, U.S.N., Supervisor of New York Harbor, in an interesting report for 1915 tells of the important work under his charge in seeing to it that the laws relating to the illegal dumping of garbage, ashes, etc., in the channels are enforced. Four vessels are employed in maintaining a constant patrol at the mouth of the harbor day and night, Sundays, and holidays. Two of these vessels are on duty at all times and in all conditions of weather.

Captain Halstead gives in detail the method of patrol work, and how his vessels keep the tugs under observation as far seaward as practicable, and his observations reach as far as the dumping ground outside of

Scotland light vessel. There are patrol vessels from three to five miles out of Scotland lightship to insure the deposit of material well outside the harbor, and to prevent the deposit of stone and other ballast from any incoming vessel at any place north of that point. Captain Halstead gives full information as to the system of checking the disposal of street sweepings, floating debris and logs, and the violation in dumping ashes and rubbish from small craft plying the harbor.

To properly patrol the waters, there should be a larger force to cover the large territory, as it is impossible to do this with the force now available. In concluding his report, Captain Halstead says: "The harbor of New York is one of the finest in the world, and its importance and the large sums of money spent on its improvement warrant the utmost care in its preservation. The question of employing a force sufficient to detect violators of the law and bring them to punishment is a serious one, considering the immense interests at stake. Enormous amounts of material are daily carried to sea by people who have little hesitation in dumping anywhere if they are not watched. The evidence against them must usually be furnished by the crews of the patrol vessels. Private individuals are reluctant to appear as witnesses, on account of business or other considerations."

LAUNCH OF THE DESTROYER SAMPSON.

The newest and largest of torpedoboard destroyers, named for the late Admiral Sampson, was launched at Fore River, Mass., on Saturday, March 4, at noon in the presence of a large gathering of Navy officers and other invited guests. The Sampson was christened by Miss Marjorie Sampson Smith, the attractive daughter of Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., and the eldest granddaughter of Admiral Sampson. The launching was without a hitch and the Sampson took the ice-covered water gracefully while the shipyard band played the National Anthem. President J. W. Powell, of the Fore River Corporation, who welcomed the guests, was on Admiral Sampson's Staff during the Spanish War. He is a graduate of Annapolis, class of 1897.

After the launching the guests were entertained at a delightfully appointed luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Powell at the Copley-Plaza, Boston. Miss Smith, the sponsor, was presented with a handsome bracelet watch, suitably inscribed. Toasts were drunk to the President of the United States, to the sponsor, and to Mrs. W. T. Sampson, the widow of Admiral Sampson, who had come from Washington to be present at the ceremony. When luncheon was over, Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., formerly Admiral Sampson's Chief of Staff, spoke of his long association with him and dwelt on the love and esteem in which the Commander-in-Chief was held by the officers and men of the Fleet. Among others who spoke was Governor McCall of Massachusetts, who referred to Admiral Sampson's high professional attainments.

In the party were Judge and Mrs. Everett C. Bumpus, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Atkins, Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, U.S.N., Mr. Harvey Brown, Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Comdr. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cluverius, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Ewertz, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Francisco Guimera, of the Spanish Navy, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hauck, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hill, Mrs. Richard H. Jackson, wife of Captain Jackson, U.S.N., Lieutenant Kilpatrick, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ford, Miss Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. MacQuarrie, Hon. and Mrs. E. F. McSweeney, Capt. G. W. McElroy, U.S.N., His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts and Mrs. S. W. McCall, Lieut. Comdr. Robert Morris, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morris, Mr. J. W. Powell, the President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Mrs. J. W. Powell, Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. W. S. Rush, U.S.N., Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, Miss Rush, Mrs. W. T. Sampson, Mrs. Ralph E. Sampson, wife of Lieutenant Sampson, U.S.N., Mrs. Henry H. Scott, wife of Captain Scott, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sedgwick, Miss Marjorie Sampson Smith, Mrs. Roy C. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, U.S.N., Mr. H. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith, Mrs. Steele, Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wakeman, Professor and Mrs. R. DeC. Ward, Mrs. L. M. Wilcox, Miss Wilcox.

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The annual report of the commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical School of which Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., is chairman, for 1915, tells us that there has been a steady gain in nautical instruction, and improvements have been made in the courses of study and in the equipment; the personnel of the officers and cadets is of a high standard; and there is a constantly increasing demand from marine superintendents and shipowners for graduates to fill positions as officers, both on deck and in the engine room. The demand for competent officers exceeds the supply.

During the year there have been 176 students enrolled in the school; they came from seventy-seven cities and towns of the state, and their previous education was as follows: high school, 140; textile schools and private academies, 13; business colleges, 4; grammar school, 19. Twenty-six cadets were graduated in seamanship in 1915, and nineteen in engineering. The engines of the U.S.S. Ranger, the practice ship of the nautical school, show a gain in efficiency of ten per cent. as a result of repairs—including the installation of a new crank-shaft—made in the engineering department. The engines, although of an old and obsolete type, are now in better condition than at any time since the ship was loaned to the state.

During the summer cruise to the West Indies, Colon was among the ports visited, and the cadets were given an opportunity to see the Panama Canal and its system of locks at Pedro Miguel, and Gatun. The cruise was made on the U.S.S. Ranger, under Capt. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., superintendent of the school. "Every effort was made by the canal officials," says the report, "to make the visit of the cadets a pleasant and profitable one, and particular thanks are due to Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., and Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes, U.S.N. As a part of the course of instruction, each cadet was required to submit a written report on the canal and its operation. The school is fortunate in having as superintendent a retired naval officer, as his rank and his acquaintance and experience enable him to obtain for the cadets valuable privileges in many of the ports of call during the summer cruise."

Captain Hourigan reports that the nature of the cruise prevented opportunities for work at sea under

sail as much as could be desired, but every opportunity to carry sail was taken advantage of, and frequent exercises of sails and spars were held in port. The cadets were fully instructed in the various branches of seamanship and made the most excellent progress. The wireless squad also did excellent work standing a regular watch night and day, and at sea keeping in touch at all times through "listening in" with the various "high-powered" stations on shore. All of these cadets passed the regular government examinations. The conduct of the cadet body on the cruise was excellent. The total number of miles allowed by the Ranger was 6,800 and she spent thirty-six days at sea and ninety-three days in port. In addition to the usual studies involving navigation and seamanship, there was instruction in marine engineering and electrical work.

An exhibit of the work of the school was included in the Massachusetts section at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held at San Francisco; for this exhibit the school was awarded a gold medal.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

In reply to a subscriber's inquiry, the General Land Office of the U.S. informs us that the only special privileges granted in connection with the public lands to persons who served in the U.S. Army or Navy for a period of at least 90 days during the Civil War, Spanish-American War or Philippine Insurrection and received an honorable discharge, are set forth in the circular No. 302, attention being invited to paragraph 2 thereof for information as to residence, cultivation and improvements which must be performed upon a homestead entry by a person entitled to credit for military service before he make satisfactory three-year proof.

No special privileges are accorded for services performed in the U.S. Army or Navy wholly in time of peace, or to a soldier who did not receive an honorable discharge. Prospective homesteaders should apply for circulars 302, 414 and 420. Par. 2 of circular 302 follows:

2. A soldier or sailor of the classes above mentioned who makes entry as such must begin his residence and cultivation of the land entered by him within six months from the date of filing his declaratory statement, but if he makes entry without filing a declaratory statement he must begin his residence within six months after the date of the entry. Thereafter he must continue both residence and cultivation for such period as will, when added to the time of his military or naval service (under enlistment or enlistments covering war periods), amount to three years; but if he was discharged on account of wounds or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, credit for the whole term of his enlistment may be allowed. However, no patent will issue to such soldier or sailor until there has been residence and cultivation by him for at least one year, nor until a habitable house has been placed upon the land. If the soldier's military service was sufficient in duration to require only one year's residence and improvement upon the claim, the entryman must perform such an amount of cultivation as to evidence his good faith as a homestead claimant. If his military service was of such limited duration as to require more than one year's residence upon the claim, he will be required to perform cultivation to the extent of one-sixteenth of the area of the entry, beginning with the second year thereof, and if proof is not submitted before the third year he must also cultivate at least one-eighth of the entry, beginning with the third year and continuing to date of proof.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS ON WESTERN FRONT.

From Our French Correspondent.

[This statement of the conditions in the war zone on the frontier between France and Germany, as they appeared to our correspondent a month ago, may throw some light on the reasons actuating the Germans in the present drive against the French army. Apparently, their purpose has been to anticipate the French drive which has been in prospect for the coming spring, as described by our correspondent.—EDITOR.]

Paris, France, Feb. 4, 1916.

Despite the extension of the war to the Balkans and German efforts in Galicia, the decisive blow will be dealt on the western front. The French army, from the first the most formidable obstacle in the way of the Germans, is to-day much stronger, more efficient, better supplied with modern implements of warfare than it was at the time of the battle on the Marne and of the victorious advance in Champagne, and, moreover, by next spring it will receive, together with a full complement of up to date heavy guns and machine guns, a valuable reinforcement of nearly 600,000 fresh troops trained for offensive operations; namely, some 450,000 young recruits of the 1916 and 1917 contingents and several additional colonial corps, without mentioning the English army, now under trusted command and steadily growing. The Allies enjoy undoubted numerical superiority, which remains the primary asset, and they are confident in a few months hence to possess also some measure of advantage in the matter of armament, a factor that appears to have more importance than formerly. The uncertain point is what amount of resistance can be opposed to the great Allied drive that is, of course, bound to take place sooner or later. Nobody expects the Germans to be caught napping. There are signs of their preparing for the coming storm that will eclipse in the matter of fury and bloodshed all previous conflagrations. Reinforcements have of late been streaming from secondary fronts to the west, where the Germans are now estimated to have no less than 1,290 infantry battalions (nominally 1,000 strong), against 1,050 in August, 1914; 1,150 in June, 1915, and 1,230 in November last. Thus they have two-thirds of their total forces (1,900 battalions) arrayed against France. There are in the depots of Germany trained reserves estimated at 900,000, exclusive of the young men of sixteen and seventeen years of age (about 800,000), who, though not incorporated, are being military trained, which speaks of determination and points to the deadly nature of the European struggle.

France has wisely decided to publish no casualty list, and is therefore not obliged to issue, as Germany is doing, inaccurate statistics of losses that can only deceive misinformed neutrals. English casualties up to date reach 550,000. Now France is fighting on a front ten times as great as England, and Germany on a front twenty-four times more extensive. Casualties for a fifty-mile front average daily about 1,000. The Germans in their massed attacks on the Yser and at Ypres, as well as against the Russians, have suffered the most tremendous losses of the campaign. These facts justify the belief of experts that the Teutonic army has lost twice as much as the French and is being monthly reduced by at least 200,000 combatants definitely hors de combat. A noted Swiss military authority recently demonstrated in the Journal de Genève, by comparing German and French lists, that the September fights in Champagne and Artois have cost the Germans no less than 300,000 men, of which 44,000 killed and 27,000 prisoners. The genuineness of German official statistics may be gauged from the fact that in certain corps seventy

per cent. of the prisoners now detained in France have never been mentioned on the lists.

In the Champagne action the French leaders have learned valuable lessons which they mean to turn to good account. They will not make again the mistake of underestimating the defensive strength of the foe. The elaborate German entrenchments, covering miles and miles of land, require to be smashed and destroyed by even more artillery than the French arrayed in September last, and especially an ample reserve of long range guns to be brought into line when commences the infantry attack with a view to preventing the coming of German reinforcements. Success will favor the party with the greatest and most handy reserves in guns and also in men. General Cherfils has criticized the slowness with which the French reserves were brought forward to support the second stage of the attack in Champagne. Speed and mobility remain the deciding factors even in siege warfare, and in the utilization of local successes much depends on the facilities to rapidly throw into the fray the troops massed in the rear. Light guns for trench work are now in use.

A "PROGRAM FOR MILITARY LEGISLATION."

In his gold medal prize essay on "A Logical Program for Military Legislation," published in the March-April number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., N.G.N.J., considers several different plans for improving our present facilities for national defense. The theories embodied in this paper are substantially the same as those expressed at a dinner given to the officers of his regiment, which resulted in a request from his regimental commander for his resignation. They have been presented previously to this in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The most desirable plan possible of attainment he considers the following:

"Moderate increases in the Regular Army, principally in the Infantry and the Artillery.

"A Federal citizen soldiery, under a universal system which shall take over the National Guard and the good features thereof, including the winter drills and organization.

"No further money to be appropriated for the Militia, but ample provisions to be made to furnish troops to states in case of domestic need, and to encourage states to turn their Guard over to the Federal Government."

If this be objected to, he suggests leaving out the universal service. Captain Stockton sums up the situation as a whole in the following manner: "In considering a military policy which will meet the requirements of this nation there are six fundamental facts which must not be lost sight of. These are as follows:

"1. A Regular Army alone can be considered as first line troops which are capable of meeting such armies as Germany, or Japan, or other strong military powers could send out on a first overseas expedition.

"2. Universal or compulsory military service is the foundation of all successful modern military machines both for securing the standing forces and for maintaining reserves.

"3. The United States will not support a large Regular Army until defeat proves the necessity.

"4. While universal service has hitherto been considered out of the question, it has now become a bare possibility in the United States, in so far as a citizen soldiery is concerned, though still hardly to be considered for a Regular force.

"5. That central authority and team work are essentials of a well-disciplined army, and that the unit which is to control military forces in war should be charged with their preparation in peace.

"6. That the United States have never developed their citizen soldiery to the maximum of efficiency, either as set up by foreign standards or otherwise."

NEW ARM SIGNALS FOR EXTENDED ORDER.

Capt. Albert T. Rich, 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y. (first lieutenant, 3d U.S. Inf.), has compiled a system of arm signals for extended order drill which several regiments in the National Guard of New York have already taken up with considerable success, notably the 7th. Captain Rich, who is detailed by the War Department for duty with the National Guard of New York, and holds the commission of captain in that force, and has been accomplishing excellent results, in explanation of his arm signals says:

During the various field exercises with the National Guard of New York I have noticed that loud and unnecessary talking and shouting of commands were the most impressive things about the exercises as far as the handling of companies is concerned. A company commander does not realize how far-reaching his voice is in open country. All company commanders should be impressed with the importance of silence on the firing line as well as on the march within close proximity of the enemy.

I controlled my company (Co. F, 71st Inf.) for several hours without being obliged to give a single command verbally, and I did not experience any difficulty in handling the men nor any delay in having the necessary movements executed promptly. The company was moved across the swamp near Vidals under signals from me until it was necessary for the platoon commander to assume command. During this experiment in signal control I was hidden in rear behind a clump of trees, exposing only my arms when necessary to signal.

Many times in the company extended order drills it has become apparent that the Infantry Drill Regulations system of arm signals is incomplete and does not cover sufficient movements. A loop-hole is left for the company commanders to originate signals of their own to cover the deficiency and apply same to the instruction of their own company. I found during the time when I was detailed with the Provisional Company at Peekskill, N.Y., in June, 1915, that the men detailed from the various companies of the 3d and 4th Brigades have different signals for the same movement. This was confusing, and should these various companies be ordered for field service under the control of the regimental commanders, it would necessitate a revision of all the signals and the adoption of a system familiar to all. What is true of the brigades mentioned above is also true of the rest of the National Guard of this state.

I have a system of arm signals compiled by me for the instruction of Co. F, 71st Inf., which has proved especially effective in gaining results in field service and which provides for the proper control of the men. They were compiled from the system of signals in the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, Manual of Military Training, Captain Moss, and the one originated by me for use in the company in addition to those mentioned heretofore.

There is a tendency among company commanders to have too many signals, and they should be cautioned unnecessary and confusing signals only reap harmful results in the company field efficiency and tend to confuse the men in action. Do not use the whistle except when absolutely necessary to attract attention prior to sending signal or to substitute for arm signal as attention to orders or suspend firing. Any noise unnecessarily made on the firing line tends to detract the attention of the men and should be eliminated wherever possible. The men are naturally excited and any noise will cause them to be

come more so. Silent arm signals eliminate this almost entirely. The only occasion when noise is necessary is when the signal for *charge* is given and confusion in the enemy's ranks is desired.

In the instruction of the men of Co. F I found that the following method was very effective: Place men in different parts of the drill hall, require them to repeat my signals, first verbally, then as soon as they are familiar with them by signals. Of course the progress is very slow at first, but the men gradually become familiar with each signal. As soon as each squad is proficient, it is turned over to the corporal for squad drill. The drill then progresses until the sergeants drill their platoons and finally the officers drill the company. There are no individual signals introduced by any of the instructors, and each man is instructed in the same system.

There are several additional items pertaining to extended order drill which I have attached to this system of signals that might prove of assistance to a National Guard company commander. Most of the company extended order drill that I have drilled the company in during the past year (1915) has been outdoors either at Van Cortlandt Park or Peekskill, and I have found it very much better to utilize whatever outdoor space is available and use the drill hall merely to instruct in the elementary principles.

Captain Rich has also compiled some instructive data on the proper manner of carrying the rifle at a trail without danger to others, and also on concealment, crawling, observation, field instruction in company room, and individual cooking.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

An elaborate military and naval tournament will be held at Sheepshead Bay, N.Y., during the week beginning May 20 and ending May 28. Details of the enterprise are being worked out by a committee headed by Mr. Harry S. Harkness, son of the Standard Oil millionaire. Mr. Harkness, according to the announcement, has undertaken to finance the project as a patriotic, personal act, and the proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the National Guard or some worthy charities to be designated by a committee of officials of the Federal and state governments.

The plan calls for the encampment of a force of at least 5,000 trained men at Sheepshead Bay, a landing by naval forces near there and attacks from the sea, air and land. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, has at the direction of Governor Whitman requested commands of the New York National Guard to participate in the tournament. Commodore R. P. Forshey, at the head of the Naval Militia of New York, will have charge of the naval end, and is working out the details of the proposed naval maneuvers.

A letter received by George P. Dillenback, general manager of the tournament, from J. T. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, said that the President had directed Mr. Tumulty to take the matter up with the War and Navy Departments at once, as to having the Regular forces represented.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the Continental Army scheme appears to be a thing no longer thought advisable to adopt in order to strengthen our present weak position, it is believed that Congress will probably enlarge the Regular Army and at the same time federalize as far as possible the National Guard. Of the two propositions, the increase of the Regular Army and the National Guard seems by far the best plan. In order to be properly prepared for defense the Regular Army should be increased to about 230,000, or, better still, to 250,000 men, and the National Guard to 200,000. This would furnish for defense purposes about 450,000 men. Both should be increased so as to be well balanced.

Recruiting should be as near local as possible. Enlistments should be for six years; three with the colors and three with the reserve. Men should have the privilege of re-enlisting at the end of three years. All recruiting stations now closed should be re-opened. There seems to be an impression among a few that it would be a difficult matter to keep the Regular Army recruited to a strength of 230,000 or to 250,000 men. To reduce the term of enlistment to two years or less intensifies the inefficiency or lack of preparedness of the Regular Establishment.

Using any term of years for an enlistment, the average term of service for all men in any organization is just half for that organization; so if the enlistment period is reduced to one year as proposed the average for the troop would be just six months. This fact seems to have been overlooked by those short-term advocates. No one can be made a good cavalryman in six months or even in one year, and I don't suppose there is a cavalryman who has advocated such a proposition.

It is my belief that the Regular Army and National Guard should be increased as stated above; that enlistments should be for six years, with the privilege of either re-enlisting at the end of three years or transferring to the reserve. The pay for all men should be increased a small amount because of the increase in wages in civil pursuits. It is believed that the long term enlistments have a natural tendency of deterring men from enlisting. It is very probable that the increased enlistments reported during the last twelve months have been caused by general depression throughout the country. If the seven years "take on" had not been required, and men were permitted to re-enlist at the end of three years, there would have been more recruits than needed by double the number accepted. Young men naturally have no inclination to bind themselves under an enlistment oath to serve seven years. After they have served a period of two or three years they feel as if there should be no further encumbrances resting on them, as is now the case with the seven-year men.

Our Regular Army should be the best trained in the world. This cannot be accomplished with short-term men of six months or even one year enlistments. The average for the troop should be at least one and a half years' service. This would make the term of enlistment three years (no re-enlistments considered). A troop with no re-enlistments would be about fifty per cent. deficient as compared with one in which re-enlistments were permitted, and the Army would be that much weaker. Strength based on efficiency is what the first line should be, and not, as proposed, based on numbers inefficiently trained, as would be the case with short-term men and no re-enlistments.

It has been proposed that only non-com. officers be permitted to re-enlist. If such a plan was adopted a troop would soon have a bunch of old non-com. officers in it. There would be no encouragement to an efficient private to ever become a non-com. officer. The private knows this; is simply doing his duty just enough to keep

out of trouble. The standing of non-com. officers would be considerably raised if the Government would allow them the same privileges and classification as are allowed civilian employees. Under present conditions soldiers seem to take a second place to civilian employees in the Army in regards travel. There is no wonder at the present view of the soldier by civilians in general. Raise the standard of the men of our Army by giving them the same privileges now given the civilian employees with the Army.

Our non-com. officers should be the backbone of the Army. An incentive should be held out to all privates to become at some time a non-com. officer. The hope of reward is a far stronger element in securing the best that there is in a man than the fear of punishment. The lack of interest to inspire a man soon places him on a parity with the worthless soldier who believes he should do no more than earn fifty cents a day and three good meals.

A cheap Army, like any other cheap establishment, means cheap results. Two and a half Regular soldiers per thousand of the one hundred millions of our population appear by no means too small a basis upon which to work. But whatever its size may be, let it be efficient, and not made up almost entirely of recruits the majority of the time, as would be the case if no re-enlistments are permitted and the term of enlistments were reduced below two or three years.

X. Y. X., Captain, U.S. Army.

WHY NOT INCREASE THE CAVALRY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In making an increase of our Army of practically one-third, it seems remarkable that we do not take into consideration a proportionate increase in the Cavalry. As was shown during the Santiago Campaign, where regiments of Cavalry fought in the trenches, every regiment of Cavalry, for work on foot, is as efficient as a regiment of Infantry, and can be used for all the purposes that Infantry is used. But apart from that, in considering Preparedness and the question of opposing a landing of hostile troops, a sufficient force of mounted troops, on account of its mobility, its value in reconnaissance, its value as a retarding force, cannot be dispensed with. Our country is particularly adapted for the use of Cavalry for these purposes, as was shown in the maneuvers in Connecticut in 1912, when this very problem of holding back an advancing enemy was worked out. And in that maneuver the Cavalry demonstrated that it was worth many times the same number of Infantry in retarding an invasion.

As for the cost, it has been shown time and time again that on account of our liberal pay to officers and soldiers the cost and upkeep of the horse cuts little figure. Our regiments of Cavalry cost only about one-third more than Infantry regiments.

In addition it may be said that very little Cavalry can be expected from Federalized Militia, or from hastily raised volunteers. Taking this into consideration, it is quite as necessary that we should increase our regular Cavalry as any other regular troops, except possibly the Field Artillery.

When we consider the peculiar conditions on our southern border, the fact that the Mexican banditti are largely composed of cavalry, and the large number of our Cavalry regiments that are now employed along that frontier for defense, which regiments might not be available for duty on our seaboard, we must agree that our Cavalry needs an immediate increase, if "preparedness" is seriously undertaken.

In Europe the cavalry are now doing their full duty in the trenches, as in the early part of the war they did their full duty in holding back the invading forces on the one side, or in facilitating their march on the other side. Since cavalry has learned that its principal weapon is the rifle, to be employed on foot, and that the horse is more valuable for quick movement than for saber charges, its real efficiency has only begun.

How much easier would be the march of an invading force landing on our shores were the cavalry of such an invading force to be unopposed! And yet according to the present program, we will have, to meet such a force, over 500,000 Infantry and Artillery, and less than 10,000 Cavalry!

JAMES PARKER, Brig. Gen.

EXPERTS OVERNIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Preparedness is in the air. Already the country seems to be lining itself under the banners of preparedness on the one hand, and on the other, with the characteristic dishonesty of the leaders, impugning motives, under the banners of anti-militarism, disguising under a catch phrase the doctrine of "turn the other cheek." It would cover under the cloak of a false Christian morality the idea that strength consists in acquiring all the wealth possible and protecting it by telling the rest of the world: "See how weak I am, but I am morally (?) good. I harm no man; therefore I dare you and defy you to harm me." Of course the rest of the world replies with one voice: "He is indeed truly good! We cannot harm him!"

One of the highest, if not the very highest, moral duty imposed upon the anti-militarism party is to defeat by any means known or to be discovered every step looking to protection through efficient and sufficient home defense of this broad land against possible foreign aggression. Preparedness seems groping in the dark. The Secretary of War has announced that the so-called Administration scheme "is founded on the unanimous conclusions of the military experts of the nation," while the competent officers of the Army (of course they are not military experts) are practically unanimous in their opposition. It can be doubted if any efficient scheme is possible not prepared by our only military experts, the Army officers.

We are a curious people. We love to hug to our hearts certain fads and beliefs that nothing can shake, much less eradicate. The "supremacy of the civil over the military" is one of our cherished possessions, which has been rolled under our tongues so long and with such unctious that it has taken on meanings far removed from the only one ever intended.

While under our system of government it is best not to appoint Army and Navy officers to Cabinet positions, it seems well at this time to describe the process by which the civilian heads of these two technical departments become possessed of their perfect technical knowledge. A President is elected. After diligent search among the available politicians, lawyers, editors and mayhap even business men, two gentlemen are determined

upon. They accept. The one cannot tell the muzzle of a mortar from the breech of a musket, the character of a terrain from a traverse. The other, equally posted, knows not the difference between a battle cruiser and a turret gun; perhaps, if true to tradition, he may find on his first official visit to a superdreadnought that "the darned thing is holler."

But a change is coming; miracles take place. The Senate confirms. At that supreme instant all technical knowledge, all military and naval science is born mature and perfect in those teeming brains. Day after day we read that Secretary this or Secretary that has decided thus and so is proper, and he gives his reasons over his signature based on his own vast technical knowledge. I suppose it will always be so. There is nothing more pleasing to the man of ephemeral power than to exercise authority, particularly in lines of thought and opinion over qualified experts. Witness the constant stream, year in and year out, of gag orders affecting officers of the two branches. How different are England, France, Germany!

If we want real preparedness let these men be free and untrammelled; let them prepare and present to Congress through their respective departments signed expert schemes, not the immature opinions of incompetents, without regard to money involved. Then let Congress decide what it will give. Thus the country at large will learn the truth—a truth never given to a modern Congress.

AMERICAN.

ORGANIZATION BY DIVISION.

Brunswick, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read in an article lately, and I think it was in the JOURNAL, that the only correct basis of figuring on a plan for our Army was on the divisional basis. In looking over the "Official Records" I find that no less a person than Gen. G. B. McClellan, who certainly was a wonderful organizer if nothing more, confirms this by writing the Secretary of War, at the beginning of the Peninsula campaign that "the division is the real unit of force, and should be intact."

The Secretary, however, chose to arrange the Army differently, and in consequence affairs were so muddled that McClellan again wrote: "I wish to return to the organization by division, as the late battle almost resulted in disaster," on account of the corps commander not being available at a critical time.

I am very much afraid, however, that history is going to repeat itself at this most critical period of our national existence, and the recommendations of experts will be disregarded, as they have always been, until their help is called to "Pull the iron out of the fire."

JOHN C. STILES.

ENLISTMENT METHODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Adjutant General McCain is right in saying that not more than fifty thousand men can be enlisted within a year for the Regular Army under the present system. A limited number of recruiting stations are scattered over the country, to which men who are out of a job go to enlist. Certainly a more effective method can be adopted.

I raised my own company for a Regular regiment in the Civil War, and as my experience was not exceptional I state it by way of illustration. In November, 1861, I was sent out to Ohio on recruiting service. I had no recruiting party, but by spending some of my own money and working hard myself I enlisted 108 men in four months. I printed handbills announcing speeches on recruiting at country churches and schoolhouses in the counties of Fayette, Pickaway and Fairfield, in Ohio. I also had meetings at the county court houses, and for night meetings I had to buy candles and tin candlesticks. My method was the same as that of Volunteer officers, who were raising their own organizations. Colonel Carrington, who filled three battalions of the 18th Infantry, adopted the same method. To get the influence of the women I attended all their sewing circles, which they called Dorcas Societies, and all the camp meetings of the time. After my promotion as colonel of the 14th Infantry I kept that regiment filled to the limit by local enlistments.

General McCain seems to have forgotten my successful method while he was my regimental adjutant. Of course the method suggested is a war time method.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

A GUARDSMAN'S PLEA FOR FEDERALIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Inasmuch as it is now apparent that the National Guard will be used as the basis for a citizen reserve, I believe it to be your duty and that of every patriotically inclined magazine to use all of your influence and power to the end that the National Guard be made an effective Federal force, insofar as under the Constitution such a thing is possible.

I think you may safely say and insist to your readers that it is the earnest wish of ninety per cent. of the line officers of the National Guard all over the United States that the Guard be federalized. And if there were any way in which the views of the line officers could be had, without the necessity of filtering them through mediums which do not always represent the desires of the great majority, the decision for federalization would be practically unanimous.

This being true, can you not, in the interest of the country generally, write a series of strong editorials upon the subject which will show clearly the viciousness of a system which leaves any real power in the hands of the individual states? Can you not advocate the elimination from any measure which may be introduced into Congress all semblance of state control in so far as it is possible to do so? The Constitution reserves to the states the appointment of the officers and training of the troops, but let this power be so shorn of its strength, so surrounded by safeguards and regulations, that the Federal Government may dictate the qualification of officers and may, without reference to the state authorities, insist upon a uniform training organization and discipline before the Guard or any part thereof shall be entitled to Federal aid.

I have been a practicing lawyer for twenty years, an officer of the National Guard for several years. I be-

lieve, as a lawyer, that this country can be reached by a proper legislation, but Congress should be urged and compelled to go all the way and not stop with the job half done. That will remove the first and greatest stumbling block from the path of efficiency.

After that, there is another thing which should be done and done without delay, and done thoroughly, and that is to prohibit the use of the National Guard in any other capacity than a military one. Every man who enlists in the National Guard does so because he wishes to prepare to serve his country. He is trained as a soldier, thinks as a soldier, acts like a soldier. It is an outrage not only upon the public, but upon him as well, to use him as a policeman. Again I am safe in saying that ninety per cent. of the line officers of the National Guard whose interest in the Guard is military and not political, and practically one hundred per cent. of the enlisted men of the National Guard, desire as strongly as they desire federalization, that they shall not be used for police duty.

Line officers who know the objections to enlistment, who know the difficulties of securing recruits, who understand the prejudices and objections of laboring men, will all tell you with one voice that the greatest obstacle in the way of enlistment in the National Guard is this liability to police duty. Remove it and the ranks will fill and fill quickly with excellent material.

Strange to say, not only is this objection urged by laboring men, but by the class in whose interest the Guard is supposedly used in connection with police duty. The very men whose property interests demand protection, which, for want of proper constabulary, has to be furnished by the National Guard in times of riot, are the very men who refuse to enlist because the Guard is put to just that use. I hope to see some strong editorials from you upon this subject also. You cannot use language too strong upon either branch of this subject, and anything you may say will understate the desire of the rank and file of the National Guard for both.

W. A. GRAHAM, Capt., 3d Inf., Iowa N.G.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Noble, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., March 4, 1916. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, May 10, 1843, and his first military service was as a private and corporal in the 1st Indiana Volunteer Cavalry from June 20, 1861, to June 19, 1864. He was appointed second lieutenant, 16th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866, and was transferred to the 34th Infantry in September of the same year. He was promoted first lieutenant Feb. 10, 1867, transferred to the 16th Infantry in April, 1869; promoted captain in November, 1884; major, 25th Infantry, in October, 1898; lieutenant colonel, 16th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and colonel of the 10th Infantry June 9, 1902. He was placed on the retired list for age Oct. 20, 1906, with the rank of brigadier general because of creditable services during the Civil War. General Noble during the Civil War served in West Virginia under Generals Reynolds and Milroy, and was escort to Generals Fremont, Sigel and Howard in their Virginia campaign. He was taken a prisoner by the Confederates at the second battle of Bull Run, Virginia. He later joined the Army of the Potomac and was attached to the headquarters of the Army and was engaged in the Richmond campaign in June, 1864. During the war with Spain he took part in the campaign in Cuba.

Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U.S.N., retired, who was in command of the U.S.S. Concord at the battle of Manila Bay in 1898, died at Annapolis, Md., March 7, 1916. He was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 13, 1845, and entered the Naval Academy from New Hampshire in 1862, graduating in 1866. His first assignment after graduation was on the Sacramento, which was wrecked in the Bay of Bengal on June 19, 1867. He was subsequently on ordnance duty at the Portsmouth Yard, and in 1868 he was given sea duty again, being assigned to the Pacific Station and serving on the Resaca, Lackawanna, Saranac and Jamestown until 1871. He was on torpedo instruction and on duty at the Naval Academy during several details. He has also served on the Powhatan, Essex, Trenton, Miantonomoh, Bancroft, San Francisco, Wabash and Concord, which he commanded in the battle of Manila Bay. For his part in the battle he was advanced nine numbers in grade. He has been Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. Rear Admiral Walker was commissioned ensign in 1868, master in 1869, lieutenant in 1870, lieutenant commander in 1884, commander in 1894, captain in 1899, and rear admiral in 1906. He was retired for age Nov. 13, 1907, and leaves a wife and a son, Dr. Wallis D. Walker, of Portsmouth, N.H.

Col. Peter S. Bonus, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Cossackie, N.Y., on March 2, 1916, after a brief illness of pneumonia, and his remains were buried March 6 at Cossackie, N.Y. Colonel Bonus was an officer of distinguished service, and had many friends. He was an old Indian fighter when the days of campaigning were hard, and Congress niggardly in providing ordinary necessities. Colonel Bonus was born in New York Dec. 25, 1847, and entered West Point July 1, 1866. Upon graduation in June, 1870, as a second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry and was with that regiment close on thirty-three years until he attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in April, 1903, at which time he was assigned to the 6th Cavalry. After graduation he saw extensive service against the Indians, which continued over a long period, and he received the brevet of first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at the Mazatzal Mountains, Ariz., Dec. 13, 1872. He served on the frontier at various posts in Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. During this service he was engaged in the fight on Tonta Creek, Ariz., Dec. 11, 1872; was on the Bannock campaign, in the fight on Silver Creek, Ore., June 23; on Birch Creek, July 8, and on the North Fork of John Day river, July 20, 1878. He was in the field in the South Dakota campaign, November, 1890, to February, 1891, and from Jan. 16, 1896, to August, 1897, while at Fort Huachuca he was frequently in the field against renegade Apache Indians. He also served in Cuba and the Philippines. He was retired Nov. 20, 1908, at his own request after more than forty years' service.

Major Manning Marius Kimmel, a graduate of the U.S.M.A. class of 1857, who resigned from the Army in August, 1861, while holding the commission of first lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, to enter the Confederate service, died at his home at Henderson, Ky., Feb. 27, 1916, of

cerebral hemorrhage. Major Kimmel was born in Perry county, Mo., Oct. 25, 1832, and was past eighty-three at the time of his death. He was married Dec. 28, 1868, to Miss Sibbela Lambert, who survives him. Besides his wife he is survived by seven children—Lieut. Manning M. Kimmel, Coast Art., U.S.A.; Lieut. H. E. Kimmel, U.S.N.; Singleton H. Kimmel, J. Lambert Kimmel, Misses Polly, Fannie and Sibbela Kimmel. Also two sisters, Mrs. Julia M. Green, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. William A. Pointer, of Dallas, Texas. Major Kimmel saw active service in fighting Indians in Texas and other Western states. In 1861 he assisted in the defense of Washington, D.C., after the battle of Bull Run, but resigned from the Federal Service and joined the Confederate army in the same year. He served on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price, in Missouri, Generals Van Dorn and McGrider in Tennessee. After the close of the Civil War he went to Mexico, and worked as a civil engineer on the Mexico City and Vera Cruz railroad. He then returned to the States and was employed from 1874 to 1884 as superintendent for the St. Bernard Mining Company at St. Charles, Ky. Resigning his position with this company in 1884 he returned to Henderson, where he has resided continuously since. Notwithstanding his advanced age Major Kimmel was active until the last. A number of friends, relatives and neighbors attended the services from the home on Feb. 28. The floral designs were many and beautiful.

Mr. William M. McCawley, brother of Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and father of Ensign Edmund S. McCawley, U.S.N., died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Feb. 25, 1916.

Sarah Rogers Bailey, widow of T. Salter Tredick and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, U.S.N., died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Percival D. Griffiths, 11 Upper Grosvenor street, London, W. England, on March 2, 1916.

(Continued on later page.)

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Paymr. Hayes Brooke, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brooke are at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for a two weeks' stay.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry L. Watson, 12th U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a son, Theodore Hoffman, Feb. 11, 1916, at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Underhill, U.S.M.C., at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 6, 1916, their address being 2516 South Colorado street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. McCammon, U.S.A., entertained at dinner March 5, 1916, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pomeroy, of New York, who were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hurst for the week-end. Other guests present were Major and Mrs. I. Erwin and their guest, Miss Lapham, from Rochester, N.Y., Capt. and Mrs. Paul Hurst, and Capt. William L. Hart.

Mrs. Ritchie McGraun, who is visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Caziarc, U.S.A., gave a song recital at the National Library for the Blind in Washington March 6. Her program consisted entirely of fine old English and Scotch ballads, which were keenly appreciated by her listeners, among whom were a number of blind soldiers from the Washington Soldiers' Home.

Capt. Philip W. Huntington, Med. Corps, U.S.A., attending surgeon at the Army Building, New York city, was among the interested special guests at the review of the 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., in New York city March 7, by Mayor Mitchell. Captain Huntington and Major J. H. Ford, U.S.A., of the Medical Corps, who was an observer with the Austrian army, and is on duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., are giving lectures on medical military subjects at the Long Island College of Medicine, which are proving very beneficial.

Miss Dorothy Foster, R.N., daughter of Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, of Portsmouth, N.H., is a member of the 2d Harvard Surgical Unit, and is now serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps, British expeditionary force, in France. Her recent letters from the 22d British General Hospital, somewhere on the seashore in Northern France, give some interesting details of her experience. She writes that most of the convicts of patients arrive at night. The patients wear bright blue flannel suits—a shirt with a turn-over collar and a bright red tie—in all British hospitals. These costumes are most picturesque. They go from the hospital to England or to convalescent camps.

Walter Millis, who was a member of the Moses Brown High School team, of Providence, R.I., that was awarded the decision in a debate, "Should the Standing Army Be Increased," over the Rogers High School team, is a son of Col. John Millis, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The Newport Herald of March 2, in referring to the debate says: "Although no mention was made by the judges as to the specific reasons for selecting the Moses Brown team as the winner, it was quite evident that the rebuttal, made by Walter Millis, of the visiting team, went a long way toward victory for the 'Quaker school.' Mr. Millis with his clean cut argument, well chosen words and his method of expression stamped himself as a remarkably clever speaker for a high school boy."

The late Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., in his will, bequeathed a sum of money to the Emma Willard School at Troy, N.Y., the income of which bequest is to be used as scholarships for the daughters of commissioned officers of the United States Navy. This income has been divided by the school into two scholarships of \$325 each, one of which has already been assigned. There is still one scholarship of \$325 available. The minimum tuition of the school is \$900. This includes room, board, laundry and tuition in everything except music, hence the scholarship would leave \$575 to be paid by the parents. The school term begins on Sept. 21. Applicants for this scholarship can send their names to Miss Eliza Kellas, Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Army and Navy Club, Manila, P.I., held at the club on Jan. 17, 1916, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major Norman G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; first vice president, Judge James Ross; second vice president, Major Willis Ulline, 8th Inf., U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, Capt. F. B. Edwards, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. House committee, Major Mark Brooke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; Lieut. W. W. Vaughan, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. A. Blain, Signal Corps, U.S.A. Membership committee, Judge James Ross; Col. W. D. McCaw, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; Captain Reese, 8th Inf., U.S.A. Lieut. Bruce Magruder, 8th Inf., and Lieut. F. B. Mallon, 27th Inf., were also elected to the board of directors.

A son, William St. John Chubb, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Chubb, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., on March 3, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles McHenry Steese entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Mary Bishop North on March 6 at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., before the ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Moran, of New York, were the guests of honor at a dinner given recently in Washington by Lieut. and Mrs. Albert T. Church, U.S.N., at the Army and Navy Club.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, wife of General Mills, U.S.A., was hostess on March 3 in Washington at a large luncheon given in honor of Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Spurr, of Fort Banks, attended the Boston Navy Yard dance, Monday evening, Feb. 21. Capt. and Mrs. Spurr had as dinner guests Feb. 29 Major and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn and Capt. and Mrs. George Foster.

Cadet Kenneth M. Moore, U.S.M.A., of the class of 1917, who has been confined to the hospital at West Point since October, has been granted a sick leave until Aug. 28, 1916, and has joined his parents, Major and Mrs. James T. Moore, at the Northumberland, Washington, D.C., where Major Moore is on duty at the War College.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, U.S.A., of Fort Bayard, N.M., were hosts at an attractive supper on Feb. 27, given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Cashin, who expect to leave March 1 for their new station in Panama. Among the guests were Bishop and Mrs. Thomas J. Garland, of Philadelphia, Pa., who are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ruttencutter; Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Cashin, Captain Taylor and Captain Turner.

Capt. Harry S. Howland, U.S.A., retired, in discussing preparedness in an address in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, March 5, said: "You have set the Army to watch, but you have not given it the proper tools with which to defend you. This Army, small as it is, is sounding the trumpet of warning. If you do not heed this warning, if you are indifferent, you will sooner or later be in trouble, and the suffering and the trouble will be on your head."

Four medical officers of the Army, Major Charles R. Reynolds, Major M. A. De Laney, Capt. Neal N. Wood and Capt. H. H. Blodgett, who took the examination before the Medical Examining Board of the territory of Hawaii at Honolulu, have all successfully passed and have been awarded their certificates. Col. F. P. Reynolds, M.C., who during 1913 and 1914, was secretary of the Medical Society of Hawaii and president of the society during 1915, has never taken the examination notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

The Alumni Association of the City College, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, of the Supreme Court, president, has appointed a Webb memorial committee for the purpose of obtaining for the college campus a copy of the statue recently erected in honor of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, at the High Water Mark, Gettysburg. General Webb was for many years president of the City College. He was succeeded in 1903 by Dr. John H. Finley, now State Commissioner of Education. The statue at Gettysburg was the work of J. Massey Rhind, and was unveiled by the State Monument Commission of New York.

Mrs. Conger Pratt, who recently joined Lieutenant Pratt at San Antonio, where Lieutenant Pratt is an aid to Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., entertained on Feb. 28 at a large luncheon. The decorations were spring flowers and the guests included Mesdames Frederick Funston, James Parker, George Bell, jr., Omar Bundy, Jacob G. Galbraith, Malvern-Hill Barnum, John S. Winn, Wellington Jones, Charles M. Bunker, Harry B. Jordan, Fitzhugh Lee, Stephen C. Reynolds, Richard Brady, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Benjamin D. Foulis, Harry Gantz, Paul C. Raborg, Roger S. Parrott and Gilbert M. Allen.

Members of the San Francisco Corral No. 3, of the Military Order of the Carabao, participated in one of their stated "wallows" Saturday night, Feb. 26, at Jules Restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., Capt. H. H. Sheen, Paramount, presiding. Major S. O. Beasley, who recently returned from service with the Red Cross in Serbia, delivered a most interesting address upon field service with the Allies. Arrangements are being made for another wallow on Saturday, April 1. General Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., will be chairman of the entertainment committee, and Major Charles H. Hilton was appointed chairman of the committee on membership. The Lead and Wheel of the San Francisco Corral is Dr. G. L. Painter, Butler building, San Francisco, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 3d U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., took part in the First M.E. Sabbath school exercises at Oswego on Feb. 22, held in honor of Washington's birthday. The Lieutenant took occasion early in his address to urge especially young fathers and mothers to require obedience from their children in early life. In speaking of the flag he pointed out that from very remote ages and in Biblical references standards were lifted up, and all the way down through successive ages standards and ensigns were used to inspire their followers to victory. Lieutenant Walling described the various Army flags and their uses, what they mean and those serving under them, how carefully protected and guarded, and closed by asking "What should the Stars and Stripes mean to you and every patriotic citizen?"

One of the most unique and clever parties given this winter at Fort McIntosh, Texas, was a "tacky" dance given Feb. 26 by Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan and Miss Clarisse Ryan, in honor of their house guest, Miss Evelyn Bailey, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The invitations, issued to about 150 guests from the post, camp and Laredo, were cleverly worded, carrying out the "tacky" idea. The post gymnasium, where the dance was held, was profusely decorated with "movie" bills, advertisements, leafless greens and many other unique decorations. Along the length of the hall were tacked "ads," each one representing a well known "hit" on the guests. During the evening there were many amusing stunts, among them being speeches by Gen. R. K. Evans; an Apache dance given by Miss Bailey and Captain Symmyer; a clever recitation by Captain Loeb, assisted by the dancers and the band, and a free-for-all jig. Mrs. R. S. Meador and Lieut. Walter Moore were awarded prizes of home-made cake and pie, for being the "tackiest" officer and lady there. The mascot of the party was a week-old black pig, led around the floor by a blue ribbon. A long board table attractively decorated at one end of the hall held huge tin pans of doughnuts and punch, and at eleven delicious refreshments were served.

(Continued on later page.)

MEXICAN BANDIT RAID ON U.S. TERRITORY.

The raid on March 9 into United States territory by Mexican bandits, said to be under Gen. "Pancho" Villa, and the attack on the town of Columbus, New Mexico, in which nineteen Americans were killed, including seven troopers of the 13th Cavalry, is described in the despatches that follow. The first report which the War Department had of the occurrence reached Washington about ten o'clock a.m. March 9 by telegraph from Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, who is in command of the Southern Department, which includes all the U.S. troops on the border. The despatch read:

Colonel Slocum, 13th Cav., at Columbus, N.M., reports camp attacked at 4:30 this morning by a force of Mexicans from across the border. Attack repulsed at time of reporting, 6:45 a.m. Mexicans were then retiring toward border to the south-east. He has sent mounted troops in pursuit. Several buildings burned in town of Columbus. So far as known at time of report, less than three men killed and four wounded. Number of civilians killed in town not known. Number dead Mexican soldiers lying around town and camp. All firing has ceased.

VILLA LED TROOPS.

Following this came another report about three o'clock Thursday afternoon from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the 8th Brigade, at El Paso, Texas, to Major General Funston, forwarded by the latter to Washington.

Slocum reports by telephone and asks me to repeat that Villa himself led the charge through the camp with forces estimated at from 500 to 1,000. Eleven Mexicans killed in the camp and twenty-three killed altogether so far. Four enlisted men killed and one officer and seven men wounded. Prisoners state Villa very bitter, vowing death to all Americans. Villa retreated into hills southeast. Slocum sent five troops in pursuit with orders not to go more than two miles beyond the border. Slocum thinks he has enough to handle situation, and recommends that Cavalry be sent if any numbers of troops are to go after Villa.

Still later on March 9 the following despatch was received from General Funston:

Report received from Colonel Dodd, commanding border patrol district in which Columbus lies, stating that in the attack on Columbus early this morning three soldiers were killed and ten wounded. Am sending battalion of Infantry from Douglas to garrison at Hachita (between El Paso and Columbus), so that Cavalry can be free to patrol or for any other necessary duty. Colonel Slocum, at Columbus, reports no help necessary.

COLONEL SLOCUM'S REPORT.

Following is the text of Colonel Slocum's report, as given by General Funston at Fort Sam Houston on March 9:

When Villa troops fell back, just before daylight, we followed them with a dismounted line. At the same time I sent Major Tompkins with three troops mounted to attack. Tompkins followed them with a dismounted line.

Tompkins followed them for about five miles into Mexico, having three running fights with them, and they finally made a stand with their entire force and stopped Tompkins's advance, and he returned here.

We had one corporal killed in the pursuit. The Mexicans dropped considerable material and loot that they had gotten in town.

I am reliably informed it was Villa who made the attack with 1,500 men, leaving about 1,000 on the river east of Boca Grande. From his spies in Columbus he was informed that there was but four troops here, with three machine guns. Three of our troops being out, he took this opportunity to attack. He intended capturing the town, looting the bank and killing all Americans.

Our casualties were five wounded, seven killed. Lieutenant Benson was shot in the arm. Captain Williams, adjutant, received a slight wound in the hand. Eight civilians were killed in the town, including one woman. We have already buried twenty-seven Mexican soldiers, most of them killed in the camp, some near the bank, and there are many other dead Mexicans on Villa's line of retreat, about one mile west, not yet collected. Mexican troops under Villa's personal command and by his orders made the charge through the camp. Our troops turned out quickly and drove the Mexicans out, killing seventeen in or about the camp. About ten or twelve Mexicans were killed in the town. While our people at that time in the morning were surprised, they did their work well. Villa's attempt to capture camp and town was a complete failure.

I recommend one battalion of Infantry, one squadron of the 8th Cavalry to be sent here, and that the mounted troops be used to follow up Villa, leaving the Infantry to protect the town.

I do not believe Villa will make another attempt here. Several of our family living in town had narrow escapes, as the attack was fierce.

All peaceful as a summer morning at this writing. I have sent five wounded to Fort Bliss. The dead will follow. All troops, including Machine-gun troop, now here. Lindsey and his force are in from Gibbons.

The War Department gave out on Thursday night these despatches from General Funston, at Fort Sam Houston:

The only information that I have of our troops having crossed the border is newspaper reports. Report from Colonel Slocum most meager in spite of telegram to him this morning for full particulars. I wired him this afternoon for full report. Will forward further details as soon as I can get them.

Latest report from Colonel Slocum says forty-six Mexican soldiers killed, seven seriously wounded; now in camp. We had seven men killed, two officers and five men wounded. They will recover.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The State Department on March 9 received confirmatory reports of the clash at Columbus from Collector of Customs Cobb, at El Paso, which were summarized in the following bulletin issued at the Department:

Columbus was attacked this morning at 4:30 o'clock. Citizens murdered. The attacking force was repulsed at about 6 o'clock. The town was partly burned. The attacking party retreated to the west. It is not possible to state definitely how many were killed. The employees of the customs service and their families are reported safe.

It is stated that the attacking force numbered between 400 and 500, and that General Villa was probably in charge. Three American soldiers were killed and several injured. There were four civilians killed and four wounded. Several of the attacking party killed and several wounded by the American forces. The attacking party burned the depot and principal buildings in Columbus.

OUR TROOPS CROSS THE BORDER.

Secretary of State Lansing served notice on General Carranza that American forces have been sent into Mexico for the purpose of crushing Gen. Francisco Villa. Secretary Lansing served his notice through Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate to the United States, who was informed that our Government desires no co-operation from the Carranza government, that it does not ask for Carranza's approval of the course that this Government finds it necessary to take. All that the United States expects, Mr. Arredondo was informed, is that the Carranza government should keep hands off. Arredondo expressed entire appreciation of the American viewpoint and assured Secretary Lansing that he would advise Carranza not to interfere.

It was stated in Washington on Friday that United

(Continued on page 896.)

President Wilson on March 6 nominated Newton Diehl Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, to be Secretary of War to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate on March 7, and Mr. Baker took the oath of office on March 9. Secretary of the Navy Daniels accompanied Mr. Baker to his new office, introducing him to Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Acting Secretary of War; Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav., the latter's aid; Chief Clerk Scofield and Assistant Chief Clerk Randolph. After being sworn by Mr. Randolph Secretary Baker received all the Army officers stationed in the State, War and Navy buildings. Secretary Baker said that for a time he would spend Sundays at his home in Cleveland. He said that Mrs. Baker and his family would not join him for the present, as the children are in school. In an editorial, page 887, we introduce Mr. Baker to the Services.

The failure of Japan's scheme to relieve the congestion in her own borders by inducing emigration to Korea and Manchuria is supposed to be the underlying reason for the Japanese tendency to turn their faces westward in search of an outlet, says Thomas F. Millard in an article on "The Japanese Menace" in the Century Magazine. Mr. Millard, who is editor of the China Press of Shanghai and an authority upon the Far East, holds that the Japanese colonists sent to the lands conquered by the war with Russia have found it impossible to undercut the vastly lower economic standards of the Koreans and Chinese. To do so would mean that they must transplant themselves to a lower level. This, he asserts, explains Japan's approaches to Mexico, her desire to assure a free entry for her citizens to this country, and, more than anything else, this constitutes the real menace to the continuance of peace between Japan and the United States. For the superior economic standards of the West would enable Japanese emigrants to undercut Western prices exactly as the Koreans and Chinese undercut their conquerors. Based upon this theory Mr. Millard makes the following analysis of the situation: Japan is making deliberate preparations in anticipation, if not actually in expectation, of a collision with the United States; Japanese popular thought and feeling have been deliberately prepared for this eventuality, and now are extremely hostile toward the United States, while a Japanese propaganda in America has almost succeeded in lulling our nation into a false security, and has prevented and retarded measures to prepare our nation against a clash. The fate of China, the stability of the Monroe doctrine (now embracing the new ideal of Pan-Americanism), the balance of power in the Pacific Ocean, and whether a Yellow Peril ever will become a reality, are questions included in the outcome of the relations of Japan and the United States. The great war has destroyed the international balance of power in the Far East. Decided constructive action by the United States is required to recreate it in the settlement of the great war, and meanwhile this Government should strive energetically to preserve the status quo.

The report of the President of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Company to the Board of Directors shows a volume of business by the company for 1912 of \$37,628.85; 1913, \$112,549.83; 1914, \$216,082.20 and 1915, \$228,953.00. The report shows assets amounting to \$238,164.07 and cash liabilities amounting to \$73,816.45, beside capital stock issued, \$351,800.00, and part payment on shares applied for, \$6,022.16; showing a nominal deficit of \$193,474.54. The President says: "The condition of the company is such that complete harmony and support from the stockholders is an essential element for eventual success. If the present rather critical condition can be overcome the future prospects seem very good, particularly in view of the practical certainty of a considerable increase in both the Army and Navy. I therefore urge upon all stockholders, but particularly upon the directors, the importance of harmony and active support." The following officers have been elected for the year: President, Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, C.A.C.; vice president, Capt. Henry H. Scott, U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Charles H. Jeffras. Directors: Col. John J. Byrne, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. C. S. Radford, U.S.M.C.; Comdrs. Frank B. Upham and Ralph Earle, Paymr. C. R. O'Leary, U.S.N.; Major Allie W. Williams, Capt. Henry H. Scott, Frank T. Hines, R. C. Marshall, Alexander R. Piper, W. E. P. French, Lieut. C. N. Sawyer, U.S.A.; Mr. J. Beaumont Spencer, Squadron A.N.G.N.Y., and Mr. H. H. Benedict, Asst. Gen. Freight Agt. N.Y.N.H. and Hartford Ry. The following are on the Executive Committee: Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, Capt. Henry H. Scott, U.S.A., and Comdr. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N.

One of the most useful organizations in creating a public sentiment in favor of preparedness is the National Defense League of Philadelphia. It has 125 of the best speakers, who first get from indisputable authority facts to be used in their campaign for defense. Armed with these facts, the speakers are able to talk intelligently upon what is needed for adequate defense to professional men of various industries. They have even interested labor unions by giving some of their speakers a proper outline of the situation and facts they can use for the enlightenment of their members.

Secretary Daniels's attention having been called to an article in the New York Sun of March 8, entitled "Edison Gives Out U.S. Navy Secrets," made a statement in which he said: "The Edison storage battery is not and never was a Navy secret. The battery in small units was an accomplished fact and a paying commercial proposition before Mr. Edison thought of adapting it to naval uses in submarines. In July, 1910, Lieut. A. H. Miles, U.S.N., an experienced submarine officer, visited Mr. Edison and placed before him a complete analysis of the shortcomings of the batteries then in use, and convinced him that it was his duty to undertake the development of a battery that would overcome the objections. To determine the suitability of the Edison type of battery, certain tests were conducted at the New York Navy Yard and are continuing; this is the same procedure taken in regard to other types of batteries or other equipment that the Navy Department considers purchasing. The chemical reaction are matters of common knowledge to chemists and can be found in text-books on electro chemistry. I invited Mr. Edison to go down in a submarine with me to

study the conditions, and urged upon him the importance of a satisfactory battery as I would any manufacturer who was willing to undertake, at great personal expense, to develop a battery adapted to our purposes. On the part of the Navy Department there is no possible objection to the pamphlet whose publication is criticized."

In developing mobile coast artillery guns the Ordnance Department of the Army is experimenting along two distinct lines. One is for a gun which can be fired from a railroad car, and another for a gun to be fired from a permanent or concrete base. Plans are also being prepared for a motor carriage for large coast defense guns. In developing this type of gun the Ordnance Department is called upon to meet conditions that differ from those that obtain in the European war. The large guns and howitzers of the Central Powers are designed to reduce land fortifications, while the coast defense guns will be to meet an attack from the sea. The legislation pending before Congress, which was recommended by the War Department, provides for heavier field artillery than is now used in the Army, but not for guns as large as mobile coast defense artillery. So far as any advice received at the War Department show, the 11.2-inch guns are the largest that have been used in attacking entrenchments. Six-inch howitzers, it is said, have proved more effective in searching out entrenchments than the 11.2-inch guns. Even smaller howitzers and field guns have proved very effective in attacking entrenchments. In coast defense mobile artillery, this country must match the guns of dreadnoughts. For this reason, the Ordnance Department is working on plans for 14-inch and, maybe later, 16-inch gun carriages.

Further proof of the active and effective response to the call for preparedness by the Organized Militia of New York was furnished by Company E of the 10th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., at Catskill. On the evening of March 1 Capt. D. J. Cassidy, Lieut. L. H. Doty and Lieut. William Heath invited the men of Catskill to an exhibition in the armory of what is taught there and why it is taught. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience exclusively of men, who were intensely interested. Stirring addresses were made by Lieut. Col. Albert Saulpaugh and Major George E. Chandler, both of the 10th Infantry. Major Edwin W. Dayton, of the Inspector General's Department, closed with a clear statement of the reasons why the manhood of the country should at once rally to the support of the Organized Militia, and a large number of young men enlisted forthwith.

Lord Northcliffe during his recent visit to the French front was much impressed by the calmness of General Petain, commandant of the entrenched camp—once the fortress—of Verdun. His attitude in this respect is amusingly similar to that of a multitude of minor journalistic celebrities, who have approached divers military commanders, apparently expecting to meet with nervous, fluttering, temperamental creatures who made war with the manner of a comic opera prima donna. It is rather odd that a man like Lord Northcliffe, who must enjoy intimate relations with all the great men of his own country, should fall heir to such an obvious error. Great generals, and great statesmen, too, for that matter, are men of iron nerve. They would not be great generals, if it were not for this fact.

Sergt. Daniel Daly, U.S.M.C., has been issued a permanent warrant as gunnery sergeant, to date from April 5, 1915, when he was appointed temporarily to that grade, in recognition of his gallantry in operations against hostile Cacos in Northern Hayti, Oct. 24 and 25, 1915, for which conduct he was specially commended by his commanding officer, who noted especially, says the Marine's Magazine, Daly's coolness in leading the men of his company, the 15th, attached to the 2d Regiment, under fire at Dipitie, Le Trou, Crossroads of the Crucifixion, and in the advance guard action at the advance on St. Suzanne. Daly holds the medal of honor for participation, as a recruit, in the Siege of the Legations at Peking, June to August, 1900. He is serving his fifth enlistment.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, handed Secretary Lansing this week a new note from his government outlining Germany's contentions with regard to the torpedoing by submarines, without warning, of armed merchant vessels. The note contends that instructions from the British Admiralty to captains of armed merchantmen, which have been captured by German submarines, point to the use of the guns mounted on these craft for offensive, rather than defensive, purposes. It offers inferentially to observe the requirements of international law, as existing prior to hostilities, providing we can induce Great Britain to revert to the restrictions of that same international law in her blockade of the Central Powers.

The court of inquiry on the E-2 accident recommended further experiments and exhaustive tests of the Edison battery, using the E-2 as a laboratory or experimental boat for this purpose and taking special precaution for the safety of the personnel. The E-2 will be placed out of commission. A board, consisting of Capt. G. E. Burd, Lieuts. C. W. Nimitz, E. D. McWhorter, R. S. Fay and Cecil Y. Johnston, U.S.N., has been ordered to conduct the recommended tests at the New York Navy Yard.

Asst. Paymr. George E. Dow, of the Oregon Naval Militia, is in Washington, D.C., taking a course of study at the Naval Paymaster's School. It is understood that a number of Naval Militia paymasters are thinking of taking a course at the school, and it would not be surprising if a Militia class would become one of the features of the school.

Berlin despatches report that Germany declared war on Portugal March 8. Portugal is the fourteenth Power to be drawn into the great contest in Europe.

U.S.M.A. ALUMNI DINNER AT NEW YORK.

For the dinner of the graduates of the United States Military Academy, to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on March 18, nearly 950 invitations were mailed on March 6 to graduates whose known addresses were within approximately twenty-four hours' travel of the city, and acceptances began to arrive next day. Those in charge of the arrangements are particularly anxious that all the graduates who can possibly attend this dinner will send their acceptances immediately. Dinners will be held at San Francisco, Cal., and at Chicago, Ill. Posters have been sent to Forts Leavenworth, Kas., Riley, Kas., Monroe, Va., Oglethorpe, Ga., Sam Houston, Texas, and Canal Zone, suggesting that dinners be held at all of these places on March 18.



The dinner this year will be unique. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is to give a demonstration of transcontinental telephony and the program will be of the greatest interest. San Francisco has responded enthusiastically to the request that they have a dinner of graduates on the same night, allowing for difference of time, so that the alumni in the two cities will be able to talk with each other. Each diner will be provided with a telephone receiver; and will be able to hear conversations carried on between New York and San Francisco, as well as music played at both ends.

A badge will be issued to each graduate at the New York dinner, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is hoped that graduates throughout the country will provide themselves with these badges and wear them at all dinners at which they are present as well as when they come up to West Point in June.

Any graduate who has not received an invitation to the New York dinner, and desires to attend it, will please send a New York check or post-office money order to Col. J. B. Bellinger, Governors Island, N.Y., who will mail to him, at the address he indicates, card of admission to the dinner. It is particularly desired that those attending the dinner will rendezvous at the Hotel Astor between six and six-thirty p.m., in order that the "mixing" may be done thoroughly and the program for the dinner executed on schedule time.

THE SOCIETY OF SPONSORS.

The seventh annual meeting of the Society of Sponsors of the U.S. Navy was held in the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, on March 3 and 4. At the tea in the Cabinet Room of the hotel on the afternoon of the 3d the guests were received by Mrs. Josephus Daniels and Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, wife of Rear Admiral Hall, U.S.N., the president of the Society. Mrs. Ernest W. Roberts and Mrs. W. S. Benson presided at the tea table. Among the guests were the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Redfield, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, and many others from official and resident circles of Washington.

The second day of the convention was devoted to the transaction of routine business. The meeting was opened by Chaplain George Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., and by the delegates present reciting together the prayer for the Navy, which is an adaptation of the prayer used at the launching of a naval vessel in 1843, and which is read at all the annual meetings of the Society of Sponsors.

The membership in the Society having now grown to such proportions as to warrant incorporation, a committee was appointed to effect this. Plans were also completed for the establishment of a foundation which the Society is planning for the maintenance of an orphan of Navy parentage.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, re-elected president; first vice president, Mrs. Josephus Daniels; second vice president, Mrs. Russell C. Langdon; secretary-treasurer, Miss Edith Benham. Board of control: Mrs. William Bedloe Beckman, Mrs. Charles Vaughan Ferguson, Mrs. Albert Matthews, Mrs. Goldsborough-Adams, Mrs. William Gartz, Miss Elsie Calder. Chapter chairmen: Northeastern Chapter, Mrs. Arthur T. Sutcliffe; Southeastern Chapter, Mrs. William C. Biting; Northwestern Chapter, Mrs. Thomas F. Rubin; Southwestern Chapter, Miss Esther Ross.

The sessions came to a close with a luncheon for visiting sponsors.

HOW TO DEVELOP NAVAL SKILL FOR WAR.

The U.S. Naval Institute has reprinted the admirable "Notes on Naval Tactics" by Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell, U.S.N., appearing in the number of its Proceedings for January-February, 1916, under the heading of which Commander Yarnell says:

"The German army demonstrated in 1870 that a military system based on correct principles of war, and developed by constant, painstaking preparation in time of peace, always with a view to efficiency in war, will win over an adversary whose system has decayed through the observance of archaic formulas and routine, which sap the life of any military organization. The time and energy spent in petty routine, in strictly observing the thousands of useless regulations with which we are encumbered, in the accomplishment of numerous ceremonies that may well be abolished, leave little time for a study of the great concrete problem of how to conduct a fleet on the day of the battle.

Yet, the means to solve this problem, so far as it can be solved, are elementary and known to all. To develop a gunpointer, dotter training is first given, then subcaliber, then target practice. In the development of tactical knowledge and skill a similar method may be employed.

"But, first of all, the Navy Department and commanders-in-chief must lend their strongest support. Tactical problems will be given to different ships for solution. Game board problems may be played between ships or divisions. There is no reason why there should

not be actual competitions between ships, divisions and squadrons, as there is now in gunnery. Results to be published to the service. Unless interest is aroused by competition, or otherwise, small development need be expected. All that is needed, however, is the interest and sympathy of admirals and captains. Once officers, and even the crew, are instructed in what a maneuver consists of, what are the results expected, and the methods adopted for accomplishing these results, the liveliest interest may be expected.

"Once the Service can be convinced that strategy and tactics are only 'common sense applied to war' and that a knowledge of them is as vital to every officer as the receipt of his monthly pay check, an improvement will be assured."

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that hauling personal effects from the railroad station is an expense which should be incurred by the Q.M. Corps, and that an officer cannot claim reimbursement when he has paid for the hauling out of his own pocket.

The Comptroller knows of no law which authorizes the allowance of rations or commutation to enlisted men of the Navy when absent from duty with or without leave. The case was that of Gun. Mate Winfield Scott Wagner, U.S.N., who was taken with a contagious disease and quarantined. This was his misfortune but not the fault of the Government.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., who retired on account of the age limit on March 6, 1916, was born in New Hampshire and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1875, standing number two in his class. He was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers, his first duty being with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point. He has been in charge of various important engineering works and was assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy from August, 1878, to August, 1881, and was engineer officer of the Platte from September, 1881, to November, 1886. He was in charge of the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park from July, 1883, to March, 1887. He was also among other duties in charge of the 4th District of the Mississippi River for the purpose of improvement; on special work for construction and repairs of levees, improvement of the harbor at New Orleans and points on the Red River, and has been a member of various boards. He received the thanks of the Legislature of Louisiana May 21, 1890, for the splendid services rendered during the high water of 1890. Colonel Kingman was also in charge of the 4th District, Mississippi River, to October, 1890, and was in charge of the defensive works on lake shores of New York and water level observations of Lake Ontario to Nov. 7, 1895. He was at Chattanooga, Tenn., in charge of the improvement of the Tennessee River, and various other engineer works. He was division engineer of the Southeast Division, in charge of defensive works on the coast of Georgia, Florida, and of various harbor improvements in his division. These included improvement of the island waterway between Savannah, Ga., and Beaufort, S.C., and between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla. He was also a member of the National Land Defense Board. General Kingman reached the grade of colonel July 6, 1908, and brigadier general Oct. 12, 1913, and he retires after a long active record as an officer of recognized ability.

The following officers become due for promotion to the next higher grades, respectively, by the appointment of Colonel Black as Chief of Engineers: Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, Major Meriwether L. Walker, Capt. Max C. Tyler, and 1st Lieut. Albert H. Acher. Promotions of second lieutenants of engineers are at present held up until Probationary 2d Lieut. Oscar O. Kuentz, at the head of the list of his grade, completes his probationary period of service on April 15. Then Lieutenant Kuentz, if found qualified, and 2d Lieuts. William E. R. Covell and Edwin R. Kimble will be advanced as of the dates they previously became due for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, Inf., U.S.A., unassigned, promoted colonel Feb. 21, 1916, by the retirement of Colonel Truitt, was born in Maine, Aug. 21, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Infantry. His first duty after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., 1883, to May, 1888. He served in the Philippine campaign. Colonel Perkins has been on duty at San Francisco under his last assignment. He was promoted first lieutenant and assigned to the 16th Infantry, Feb. 24, 1891; transferred to the 8th Infantry July 20, 1891; promoted captain of Infantry July 26, 1898, and assigned to the 8th Infantry Jan. 1, 1899; promoted major of the 13th Infantry Aug. 7, 1906; served as adjutant general, by detail, from April 7, 1908, till promoted lieutenant colonel of the 20th Infantry March 2, 1912.

Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promoted colonel March 8, 1916, by the appointment of Black to brigadier general and Chief of Engineers, was born in West Virginia, Dec. 13, 1863, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy number two in his class in July, 1886, being promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant of Engineers. He was promoted second lieutenant the following September, and reached the rank of lieutenant colonel through successive grades June 13, 1910. Colonel Patrick, like other officers high in his corps, has served on various important engineering work. His activities include duty with the battalion of engineers, and with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on river and harbor work at Wilmington, N.C., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He has also been engaged in work relative to improving the Mississippi River, and was secretary and disbursing officer to the Mississippi River Commission. He also served at West Point as an instructor and at Washington, D.C., as an assistant in the office of the Chief of Engineers. He was in command of the U.S. Military Academy Detachment of Engineers and was in charge of the water supply at West Point. Colonel Patrick was in command of the 2d Battalion of Engineers en route to Cuba in October, 1906, and served as chief engineer of the Army of Cuban Pacification. His last assignment to duty was in charge of the defensive works at Fort Wayne, Mich., and of the improvement of various waters in the Detroit district and the lakes division. He is also in charge of surveys and of issuing charts of northern and northwestern lakes, etc., and is in charge of the preservation of Niagara Falls and the

supervision of operations of power companies at Niagara Falls. Colonel Patrick is a graduate of the Engineer School of Application, class of 1889.

There will be no promotions as the result of the retirement of Col. W. H. Chatfield, of the Infantry, on March 11, 1916, as he is an extra number.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., Inf. (first lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps), is promoted first lieutenant from March 3, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 7th Inf., dropped from the Army on account of absence without leave.

The Rev. Milton O. Beebe, of Illinois, is appointed chaplain, U.S.A., March 4, 1916, vice Chaplain Ivory M. B. Headley, C.A.C., who died Oct. 29, 1915.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 892.)

Col. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, U.S.A., retired, who died at Toledo, Ohio, March 5, 1916, was born in Maryland May 28, 1843. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in June, 1867, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 2d Artillery. He reached his colonelcy through successive grades in May, 1905, and was retired at his own request after forty years' service, June 8, 1905. Colonel Richmond's first duty after graduation was on the frontier at San Juan Island, Wash., and following that tour of duty he served in Alaska and at other portions of the Pacific coast and at posts on the Atlantic coast. During the war with Spain he was on duty at southern camps, and was appointed colonel of the 41st U.S. Volunteer Infantry in August, 1899. He served with that regiment in the Philippines, leaving New York for Manila, via the Suez Canal, Nov. 20, 1899. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service July 3, 1901. His last active service was in command at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Colonel Richmond was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1883.

Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith, U.S.V., Civil War, and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., died at his home in Medford, Ore., March 4, 1916, of pneumonia. He was born in Turlington, Ohio, July 22, 1830, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. as a brevet second lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Artillery in 1853. He resigned from the Army in 1854 and entered civil engineering. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was made colonel of the 13th Ohio Infantry, and served in the Vicksburg campaign, the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. He was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers in April, 1862, and resigned in July, 1864. After the war General Smith returned to his profession of engineering and quickly became a leader in foundation work. He invented the first pneumatic caisson ever built, built the first all steel railway bridge in the world at Glasgow, Mo., and introduced into this country the freezing process for difficult subaqueous work. He won especial fame through his solution of the problem of constructing foundations where there was danger of injuring adjacent buildings. He changed building methods in Chicago completely by sinking columns of concrete to hard bottom through mud and soft earth, where piles could not be used for fear of endangering other foundations.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Nicholas W. Day, U.S.V., died March 6, 1916, at his home, No. 30 State street, East Orange, N.J. General Day at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the 71st N.Y. Volunteers. Later he was appointed colonel of the 131st New York Volunteers and was brevetted a brigadier general for bravery in 1864. After the war he became connected with Schieffelin and Company, wholesale druggists. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Army and Navy Club, John A. Dix Post, G.A.R., and of the Masons. He leaves a daughter.

Chief Pharm. Ralph T. Abernathy, U.S.N., who died at Washington, D.C., March 2, 1916, was born at Lawrenceville, Ill., Dec. 15, 1872, and was appointed a pharmacist in the U.S. Navy, March 22, 1909, in which grade he served on the receiving ship Franklin from April 2, 1909, to Feb. 22, 1910. He was subsequently at the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on the U.S.S. Solace, and was promoted to chief pharmacist March 22, 1915. He served continuously on the Solace until April 1, 1915, which was his last active duty.

Advices have been received at the Navy Department of the death of Chief Pay Clerk Clarence C. Alger March 6, 1916, at Fore River, Mass., where he had been on duty in connection with the fitting out of the battleship Nevada. His death was due to a blood clot on the brain and was quite unexpected. Previous to being assigned to the Nevada Chief Pay Clerk Alger was on duty at the Washington Navy Yard. He was appointed paymaster's clerk in 1907, and was known as one of the most popular and efficient pay clerks in the Navy.

Mr. William Stewart Greene, brother of Mrs. Hunry D. Todd, Jr., wife of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Newark, N.J., on March 8, 1916.

Catherine Tyson, wife of Lewis K. Brown, and step-mother of Capt. T. H. Brown, U.S.M.C., died at 134 C street, S.E., Washington, D.C., on March 2, 1916.

Major Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion Irish Guards, and brother of the Duke of Leinster, and heir-presumptive to that title, was accidentally killed, says a Calais despatch to the Matin of March 7. He was experimenting in his tent with a new kind of bomb when it exploded, and a fragment struck him in the head. He died an hour later. Lord Desmond was wounded in battle at the beginning of the war, and was mentioned in despatches for distinguished service. He was born in 1888 and educated at Eton.

Many officers of the Service will be interested to learn of the death of Armin Hartrath, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1888, and left the Service in 1900. Mr. Hartrath rendered distinguished service to his country. He was chief engineer of the U.S.S. Mohican when she took ammunition from San Francisco to Honolulu, where it was transferred to the U.S.S. Baltimore, and taken by the latter to Hong Kong and distributed among the vessels of Admiral Dewey's fleet. It was largely due to Mr. Hartrath's indefatigable efforts that the U.S.S. Mohican reached Honolulu in time. A few months later Mr. Hartrath was detailed to get the collier Brutus in shape to tow the U.S.S. Monterey to Manila. The Brutus was a broken down Norwegian tramp. It is due to Mr. Hartrath's work that the Brutus was able to tow the U.S.S. Monterey to Manila, arriving there just in time to reinforce Admiral Dewey sufficiently to justify his demand for the surrender of Manila. "By those who knew Mr. Hartrath during his time at the Naval Academy and in the Service," writes a correspondent, "he

was considered one of the most brilliant men in the Navy, and, above all else, a loyal friend."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Runkle, of Plainfield, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Gray, to Lieut. Walter LeRoy Heiberg, U.S.N.

Lieut. George H. Brett, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary Adelaide Devol, daughter of Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, U.S.A., and Mrs. Devol were married at Denver, Colo., on Feb. 29, 1916.

Announcement has been made of the wedding of Miss Katherine Miles Bellinger, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger and Mrs. Bellinger, and Lieut. George W. Polhemus, 29th U.S. Inf., in Christ Church-by-the-Sea, Colo, Panama, March 4, 1916.

Miss Nancy Lloyd Stirling, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Stirling, and niece of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., was married in Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1916, to Mr. William R. Playford, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Playford, of Uniontown, Pa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William A. McClenethen, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. A. N. Slaton, of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Uniontown. A small wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Willard A. Baldwin, on Norwood place, Guilford. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Archibald Stirling.

In our issue of Feb. 19 we had a brief notice of the marriage of Miss Verena Zimmermann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Zimmermann, of Minneapolis, Feb. 4, 1916, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Francisco, to Capt. Warren Dean, 9th U.S. Cav. A correspondent sends us the following additional details: The Rev. W. E. Couper performed the ceremony. Captain Dean sailed on the transport Thomas the following day for two years' colonial service in the Philippines. His bride remained to await the arrival of her parents, who had been delayed in a contemplated trip to Coronado Beach, by the continuous railroad washouts in the Southwest. The marriage came as a great surprise and was arranged suddenly the day before the sailing of Captain Dean, with Major Willard D. Newbill and the mother of the groom, Mrs. Teriso Dean, the only ones in attendance. The engagement had not yet been announced, and in the sudden decision of the marriage taking place the compromise was in the bride awaiting the arrival of her parents and the probability of their taking the trip with her to the Philippines. The bride is unusually beautiful, well poised and quiet in manner, with an European education. Captain Dean was graduated from the Northwestern Military Academy, and entered the Army during the Spanish trouble as a second lieutenant. He is a nephew of Wilford M. Patton, president of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, Milwaukee, and a grandson of one of the Seth Deans, which name runs back into the immediate family of the Oliver Cromwells.

Miss Hildegard Helen Sauer, of El Paso, Texas, was married to 1st Lieut. Walter Herbert Neill, 13th Cav., on March 7.

Miss Juliet McLure Campbell, only daughter of Honorable and Mrs. Alexander Campbell, of Wheeling, W. Va., was married at that city March 4, 1916, in the First Presbyterian Church, to Lieut. Andrew Daniel Denny, U.S.N., in the presence of a brilliant social assemblage. It was a military wedding, the groom with his best man and ushers all wearing the special full dress uniform. The decorations consisted of palms and ferns. During the marriage service, which was read by the Rev. Claude Porter Terry, pastor of the church, a choice program of wedding music was rendered. The ushers included Lieuts. Thomas A. Symington, H. K. Lewis and George H. Laird, U.S.N. The matrons were Mesdames Hilary Williams, of Annapolis; Joseph Spiedel, jr., William Holloway and L. K. Cracraft. The bride was escorted by her father, who gave her in marriage. She was attractive in a handsome gown of heavy white satin, decollete bodice and court train was most becoming and the bodice embroidered with sequene shimmered beneath her soft tulle veil with Juliet cap of real lace, held in place with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white lilacs and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a rope of pearls, a gift of the groom. The best man was Lieut. Frederick T. Berry, U.S.N. A reception and ball was given at the McLure Hotel after the wedding, the ball room being prettily decorated. The guests were received by the members of the bridal party and mother and father of the bride. Later in the evening the bride changed her gown to a traveling suit of black gabardine with black sailor hat, and Lieut. and Mrs. Denny left over the B. and O. for the East. They will be at home to their friends after April 1, 240 Prince George, Annapolis. Lieutenant Denny was graduated in the class of 1908. Before departing the groom presented each of his attendants with handsome scarf pins, while the bride remembered the matrons with her picture mounted in silver frames.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 892.)

Col. and Mrs. J. W. Ruckman, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner on March 7 in Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Withers, wife of Lieut. Thomas Withers, U.S.N., who spent a short time in Old Point with Lieutenant Withers, has returned to her home in Scranton, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector McNeal, of Philadelphia, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. W. Strother Smith, U.S.N., on March 1 at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has recovered from his attack of grip and has returned to Washington after a short stay in Atlantic City, N.J.

Miss Mary Robinson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee at the navy yard, Washington. Comdr. and Mrs. Willard entertained at a dinner in her honor on March 6.

Lieut. John Greely, U.S.A., Lieut. John Winter, U.S.A., and Lieut. David Le Breton were among those taking part in the musical drill on March 2 at the Washington Riding and Hunt Club, Washington.

Among those taking part in the amateur play, entitled "The Gypsy Prince," given for the benefit of the Junior League on March 6 and 7, in Washington, were Miss Louise Clark, Miss Evalina Gleaves, Miss Ruth Anderson, Miss Beatrice Clover, Miss Georgia Schofield and Miss Emily Chase.

Col. Charles A. Dempsey, U.S.A., who spent a few days in Alexandria, Va., has returned to Richmond.

Mrs. Stone, of Washington, is visiting her son, Med. Insp. Eugene P. Stone, U.S.N., in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mrs. Meade, wife of Capt. James J. Meade, U.S.M.C., entertained at a bridge tea on March 4 in Washington.

Miss Lillian Sutton, of Austin, Texas, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., in Washington.

Mrs. Dyer, wife of Capt. Jesse F. Dyer, U.S.M.C., was hostess at a bridge tea on March 3 in Washington, D.C.

Miss Nina Cameron, daughter of Col. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., left Washington on March 2 for a visit in Panama.

Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., has left Washington and is visiting in Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Law, widow of Dr. Homer Law, U.S.N., is spending the winter at the Ulster Inn, 1627 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Wooten, wife of Major William P. Wooten, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon and bridge on March 7 at Washington Barracks.

Miss Mary Holmes, daughter of Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a short visit to West Point.

Mrs. Randolph Harrison and Mrs. John T. Knapp are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. James H. Glennon at the navy yard, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. George W. McIver, U.S.A., have given up their house on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, and have moved to 2036 O street.

Paymr. and Mrs. Hayes Brooks, U.S.N., have left Washington and are spending a month at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Col. Medore Crawford, U.S.A., has left the Walter Reed Hospital, and is with Mrs. Crawford and Miss Crawford at Hotel Lafayette, Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Pearson, U.S.N., of New York, are visiting Comdr. and Mrs. William S. Benson at their Wyoming avenue residence, Washington.

A christening took place on March 7 at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, when the infant son of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Carleton B. Kear, U.S.N., was baptized.

Miss Beverly W. Dunn, of New York, is visiting Col. and Mrs. J. E. Hoffer, U.S.A., in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Hoffer gave a supper party in her honor on March 5.

The Washington Post for Sunday, March 5, publishes pictures of Mrs. Joseph Foster, wife of Pay Director Foster, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lewis Foerster, wife of Captain Foerster, U.S.A.

Capt. Arthur Lee Willard, commandant of the navy yard, Washington, had an auto accident on March 5, when he ran his car into an electric light pole. Fortunately he escaped injury.

Major and Mrs. William H. Hay, U.S.A., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are spending some time in Washington, while Major Hay is on leave, and have leased an apartment at the Don Carlos.

Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., left Washington on March 4 for Pensacola, Fla., Captain Bristol's new station. They will be greatly missed in Washington, where they have made a host of friends.

Mrs. Pettingill, wife of Comdr. George T. Pettingill, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon on March 4 in Washington. That evening Comdr. and Mrs. Pettingill entertained at a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., have returned to Washington from the Pacific coast and have taken a house, 2266 Cathedral avenue. Mrs. Sharp, mother of Lieutenant Sharp, is spending the winter with them.

Capt. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., entertained at a dinner on March 6 before the navy yard dance. Among the guests were Rear Admirals and Mesdames U. R. Harris and W. S. Benson, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Prof. and Mrs. Stimpson Brown, Miss Mary Gheen, and Lieut. James Glennon, U.S.N.

Among the audience at the Mme. Culp recital, given by the New York Philharmonic Society at the National Theater, Washington, on March 7, were Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Witherspoon, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Gen. and Mrs. George L. Andrews, Admiral Charles O'Neil, Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, and Col. and Mrs. Charles Walcott.

Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner on March 6 in Washington. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Percy P. Bishop, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Deane C. Howard, U.S.A.; Col. and Mrs. George B. Duncan, U.S.A.; Col. and Mrs. Samuel Reber, U.S.A.; Col. and Mrs. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A.; Miss Bliss and Capt. Julian M. Cabell, U.S.A.

The last dance of the season, given by the officers of the Washington Navy Yard on March 6, was a great success. It was preceded by a number of dinner parties. The Marine band and Mayflower orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, which took place in the sail loft, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. In the receiving line were Mrs. James H. Glennon, Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Mrs. William S. Benson, Mrs. W. W. Smyth and Mrs. Edgar Thompson.

Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner on March 2 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Spaulding, U.S.A., Comdr. and Mrs. F. W. Clarke, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Nolan, U.S.A., Comdr. and Mrs. H. B. Clark, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Hussey, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., and Capt. Granville Sevier, U.S.A.

Among the patronesses for the bridge and the dansant to be given on March 18 at Rauschers, Washington, for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Home are Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Mrs. George P. Scriven, Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. James H. Glennon, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. Henry Wiley, Mrs. Edward Eberle, Mrs. David Le Breton, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Miss Rose Greely and Miss Annie Irwin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Albert T. Church, U.S.N., entertained at a dinner on March 2 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Van Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Moran and Mrs. Gibson Glazier. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. David Le Breton, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Galbraith, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Conn, U.S.N., Miss Orajo Hemphill, Miss Elizabeth Gibson, Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Lannon, U.S.N.

Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C., went to Baltimore on March 7 to attend the Mardi Gras Carnival Ball.

Comdr. Frank F. Crane, U.S.N., is stopping at the Willard, Washington, before returning to Quincy, Mass.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullion, 20th U.S. Inf., at New Castle, Ky., on Feb. 22, 1916.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman entertained at a dinner on March 6 at their residence, 1720 E street, Washington.

Mrs. Caroline L. Smith, formerly Mrs. James E. Abbott, is living with her parents at 1867 Columbia road, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Sturges, wife of Capt. Edward A. Sturges, U.S.A., left Washington on March 6 to join Captain Sturges at Front Royal, Va.

Lieut. Charles H. Shaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shaw announce the birth of a daughter, Juliet Ethel, March 8, 1916, at Philadelphia.

Miss Anita Kite, debutante daughter of Surg. T. W. Kite, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party on March 4 at the Cordova, Washington.

Mrs. Henrietta Dillen, of Indianapolis, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, U.S.N., in Annapolis, Md.

Major and Mrs. William J. L. Lyster, U.S.A., were guests of honor at a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, U.S.N., on March 6 in Washington.

Major R. R. Steedman, U.S.A., on duty with the Militia of North Dakota, is on leave in Washington, visiting his sister, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, at 1271 I street.

Miss Eloise Wood, of Geneva, N.Y., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., in Washington. On March 4 Mrs. Wood entertained at a luncheon for Miss Wood.

Major Frederick Allport Dale, wife and daughter sailed for Manila, P.I., on the transport Sherman March 6 from San Francisco, Cal. Their address will be Manila, P.I.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, U.S.A., entertained at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Witherspoon, wife of Gen. W. W. Witherspoon, on March 6 in Washington.

Mrs. Charles Morton, widow of Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., was the guest, late in February, of Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener at their home on Portland Heights, Portland, Ore.

Mrs. J. R. Pourie, wife of Captain Pourie, entertained at a tea at Fort Miley in honor of Mrs. Francis Cates, who was to leave in a few days for Annapolis to visit her niece, whose husband is stationed there. Many people from town were present.

Messrs. William Straight, John Hays Hammond and Simon Baruch have applied for associate membership in the Army and Navy Club of New York city, in addition to a number of other prominent citizens.

Col. Tracy C. Dickson, U.S.A., retired, and his sister, Miss Dickson, of Bridgeport, Conn., and their house guests, Mrs. Alexander Smith and her daughter, Miss Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., were in New York at the Hotel Astor for a dinner and theater party March 7.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., entertained at their home on Sherwood Drive, Portland, Ore., March 1, at a handsomely appointed dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus, of Washington, D.C., and Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Burrell.

Capt. E. E. Booth, 1st U.S. Cav., who has been spending a four months' leave in San Antonio, Texas, studying Spanish, leaves that city on March 11 for San Diego, where he will join his troop. Mrs. Booth and Miss Gladys Booth are comfortably located at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., the headquarters of the regiment.

Among the Service people who were guests at Hotel Astor, New York city, this week were the following: Major E. J. Timberlake, U.S.A., and Mrs. Timberlake; Major F. W. Schoeffel, U.S.A.; Comdr. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cluverius; Capt. F. G. Harrington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harrington; Capt. D. P. Card, U.S.A., and Lieut. N. B. Sampson, U.S.A.; Comdr. Cassius B. Barnes, U.S.N.; Capt. R. F. Woods, Capt. F. T. Hines, Major Charles J. Jamieson and Capt. Halsey Dunwoody, U.S.A.

"The promotion of Col. William M. Black to the post of Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, with the grade of brigadier general," says the New York Herald, "will take from New York an officer of the Government who has performed notable services to the nation and the city. For many years Colonel Black has been in charge of New York Harbor improvements, and under his broadsighted direction millions of public moneys have been expended here, port facilities have been enormously increased and comprehensive plans have been laid down that will keep this port in the van for a generation."

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Lieutenants Jemison and Rockwood attended the Mystic Ball of "Las Desconocidas" at the Battle House, Mobile, Ala., March 1. Dr. Lancaster, of the Public Health Service, entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Morgan at the quarantine station March 3 at bridge and five hundred. Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths had dinner March 3 for Lieutenant Jemison, Captain Miller and Engineer Jordan. Lieut. A. R. Rockwood and his grandmother, Mrs. Rockwood, of Cambridge, Mass., who is spending the winter with her grandson, and Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, were in Mobile March 4 to see the "Birth of a Nation." Chaplain Newsom, from Fort Morgan, is again in Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on a board for the examination of candidates for chaplain.

Lieut. George Donald Riley, C.A.C., delivered the first lecture of the course in the Department of University Extension of St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., on March 6. His subject was "Our Regular Army and What America Demands of Her Young Men." In a very interesting manner he traced the history and development of our Army from the time before the Revolutionary War, when it did not exist as a fighting force, through the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. Lieutenant Riley, who is a graduate of the college, class of 1907, and son of Dr. Elihu Riley, of Annapolis, was greeted with much applause and at the close of his lecture the collegians saluted him with the St. John's yell, which he originated while a student there. In his talk he noted that more than forty graduates of St. John's are holding commissions as officers of the Regular Army, and every one of them is making a good record. To continue this record, he urged the development of the "St. John's spirit," and encouraged faithful and diligent attention to military duties, as the best way to develop leaders who may be called upon by their country at some future time.

Gen. and Mrs. Burbank, who have been recently at Fort Monroe, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles in Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Stephen Sullivan, 2d U.S. Inf., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, March 6, 1916, at Fort Shafter, H.T.

Capt. James Hamilton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hamilton, of East Orange, N.J., are visiting Florida, and have been stopping at St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Miami.

Gen. J. H. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith have taken an apartment in Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C. They are enjoying the company of Army friends very much.

Mrs. Pritchett, wife of Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 5th Field Art., having returned from the Philippines, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, at 3846 Woodley Road, Washington.

A dinner was given at the University Club, Washington, on March 7 in honor of Miss Margaret Fechteler, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Fechteler, who is visiting Major and Mrs. Henry D. Roosevelt, U.S.A.

Among those entertaining at dinner on March 2 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. V. Zane, U.S.N., Major and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. William Beach, U.S.A., and Major and Mrs. Dean Howard, U.S.A.

Mrs. Gleaves and Miss Evalina Gleaves, wife and daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., who have been spending the winter at the Dupont, Washington, have given up their apartment there and are visiting Admiral and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson at 1828 Jefferson place.

Major and Mrs. Marcus B. Stokes, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner on March 7 in Washington. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. Charles P. Summerville, Major and Mrs. Palmer, Major and Mrs. James T. Moore, and Major and Mrs. James A. Shipton.

At the annual meeting of Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, March 17, followed by a dinner at the Hotel Thorndike, the color bearers and guard, with escort, will be made up from the uniformed organization of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, will act as marshal of the day.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were guests of honor at a dinner of twenty-eight covers, given by Chaplain and Mrs. G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., on March 1 at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., Admiral and Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., and Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was guest of honor at a buffet luncheon given by Mrs. Mayo, wife of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., on March 2 in Washington. Among the guests were Mrs. William R. DuBose, Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Mrs. James H. Oliver, Mrs. James H. Glennon, Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher and Mrs. William S. Benson.

Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Rogers gave a dinner-dance at their quarters, No. 9 Lower Post, Fort Sam Houston, March 3, the guests being Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Col. and Mrs. Merritt W. Ireland, Major and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Mrs. Dwight, Capt. Leonard L. Deitrick, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis, Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Lieut. Charles B. Moore.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 5th Cav., and sister, Miss Dorothy O'Keefe, gave a beautifully appointed supper Sunday at Fort Myer, in honor of Rev. Father L. J. O'Hern, of the Paulists, Washington, D.C. Besides the guest of honor those present were Major and Mrs. Manus McClosky, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter Scott, Mrs. William H. Glasgow, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilburn, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Ruth Pullman, Lieutenant Beuchema, Lieutenant Thompson and Mr. Hutchinson.

President and Mrs. Wilson held the most brilliant reception of the season in Washington in honor of the Army and Navy. It was the last of the series of state entertainments for this winter. Officers stationed in and near Washington attended, as well as military and naval attaches of the diplomatic corps. The Marine band gave an all military program. Col. W. C. Harts, U.S.A., and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, preceded the President and his party down the state stairway and made the presentations. The other officers on duty included Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Barry, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph O. Fisher, Lieut. Paul H. Bastedo and Lieut. C. E. Battle, jr., of the Navy; Capt. Richard P. Williams, Marine Corps, and Lieuts. Bradford C. Chynoweth, Gordon R. Young, J. A. Dorst, Alexander L. James, Edwin M. Watson and John A. Baird, of the Army.

Mr. Fred T. Jane, widely known naval author and journalist, died suddenly at Southsea, England, March 8, 1916. He was forty-five years old. He was a son of the Rev. John Jane, vicar of Upottery, Devon, and was educated at Exeter School. Mr. Jane was naval correspondent of the Scientific American, the Engineer, and the Standard, and had published many works of fiction and books on naval subjects, including "Fighting Ships of the World." In 1906 he ran for Parliament as the candidate of the navy interests at Portsmouth.

The twelfth annual report of the Navy Relief Society for 1915 presents a gratifying picture of the activities of this most useful organization. The statement of the assistant treasurer, Z. W. Reynolds, shows that the balance on hand Dec. 31, 1915, was \$13,557.41, as compared with a balance of \$6,862.99 on Jan. 1 of that year. The entire receipts were \$32,787.17, of which sum \$5,833.29 was contributed from different ships of the Navy. The entire expenditures were \$19,229.76, of which sum but \$453.76, or less than two and one-half per cent., was for running expenses. In the course of his report, Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., president of the society, remarks: "This year, for the first time, the Navy's share of the proceeds of the annual Army-Navy football game is not to be given to the Relief Society, but is to be used for defraying the expenses of athletics at the Naval Academy. The donation of funds received from this game, for the benefit of the Service charities, is, in my opinion, a wise and proper procedure, and I regret exceedingly that the Navy Athletic Association has seen fit to depart from this custom. This will, of course, mean a large reduction in our usual revenues for 1916, which it is earnestly hoped will be offset by

increased support from the officers and men of the Service."

MEXICAN BANDIT RAID ON U.S. TERRITORY.

(Continued from page 893.)

States forces would be sent into Mexico. Minister Arredondo intimated unofficially to the State Department that President Carranza would not object to, and indeed would welcome, the aid of our Government in suppressing the bandit forces under Villa.

Unofficial reports late on Thursday stated that five troops of American Cavalry were then on Mexican soil engaged in battle with between 500 and 1,000 Mexicans headed by Villa himself, the engagement taking place at a point five miles south of the border. Reports reaching the War Department describe the encounter as desperate. Reinforcements were being rushed to the scene from other points along the American border.

General Pershing commanding the border patrol district embracing Columbus, according to report from the border promptly and on his own responsibility took the proper action for a soldier and ordered five troops of Cavalry across the border in pursuit of the Mexican raiders. This action, according to report from Washington, met with no criticism on the part of the Administration, although there was a strong impression that it might be the beginning of active intervention in Mexican affairs.

U.S. SOLDIERS KILLED.

The list of Americans killed in the Villa raid and battle at Columbus included the following:

Soldiers of the 13th U.S. Cavalry killed:

Thomas Butler, private, Troop F. Emergency address, Ester Butler, mother, 725 Marcellus street, Syracuse, N.Y.

Mark A. Dobbs, sergeant, Troop E, on duty with Machine-gun Troop. Enlisted Nov. 26, 1913, at Fort McDowell, Cal. Single. Residence, Comanche, Texas. Emergency address, James P. Dobbs, father, Placid, Texas.

Frank R. Kindvall, horseshoer, Troop K. Enlisted Oct. 15, 1915, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Single. Residence, Jamestown, N.Y. Emergency address, Laura Rosquist, sister, Lakewood, N.Y.

Paul Simon, corporal, band. Enlisted Oct. 7, 1915. Single. Emergency address, Fred Hease, uncle, Centre, Wis. At his first enlistment, Oct. 4, 1912, he gave residence as Hoboken, N.J., and emergency address as Mrs. Fred Heuser, aunt, Centralia, Mo.

John G. Nievergelt, sergeant, band. Re-enlisted July 2, 1914, seventh enlistment. Married. Residence, Vancouver, Wash. Emergency address, Louise Nievergelt, wife 514 East Sixteenth street, Vancouver, Wash.

Fred A. Griffin, private, Troop K. Enlisted Nov. 12, 1914. Single. Emergency address, Ambrose E. Griffin, father, Cotuit, Ala.

Harry E. Wiswell, corporal, Troop G. Enlisted Jan. 24, 1914, fourth enlistment. Single. Emergency address, Mrs. Charlotte Wiswell, mother, 12 Dickerson avenue, Edgemere, L.I., N.Y. Residence in 1908 was Redding, Cal.

Unnamed trooper, in afternoon battle.

The wounded, of 13th U.S. Cavalry:

George Williams, captain, adjutant, 13th Cav., in afternoon battle.

C. C. Benson, second lieutenant.

John V. Yarrow, private, Troop K. James Vanner, private, Troop M. Michael Barnard, private, Troop A. Jesse P. Taylor, private, Troop F. John Keogh, private, Troop G. Theodore Katzork, private, Troop L.

Lieut. Clarence C. Benson, Troop G, 13th U.S. Cav., who was wounded through the left arm, was born in New York Nov. 22, 1891, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1914.

Capt. George William, of the 13th Cavalry, who is reported wounded, was born in Ohio, Dec. 4, 1878, and entered the Army from civil life as a second lieutenant, 4th Artillery. He was transferred to the 8th Cavalry in December, 1898, and to the 8th Cavalry in March 1899. After being promoted first lieutenant, 14th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, he was transferred to the 8th Cavalry in April, 1902. He was promoted captain, 6th Cavalry in April, 1905, and was transferred to the 7th Cavalry the following June. He was transferred to his present regiment, the 13th, on Jan. 1, 1914. Captain Williams is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

The U.S. civilians killed were:

James S. Dean, merchant. Milton James, tender railroad pump house. Mrs. Milton James. C. C. Miller, druggist. J. J. Moore, merchant. A. L. Ritchie, proprietor Central Hotel. Unidentified man, a chauffeur. Walton Walker, United States customs rider. W. R. Walker, delegate to New Mexico State Convention of Sunday Schools.

Hanged by the bandits on way to Columbus: William Corbett. Arthur McKinney, foreman of Palomas ranch. James O'Neill.

GENERAL SCOTT IN CHARGE.

Newton D. Baker, the new Secretary of War, was hardly inducted into office when reports reached the War Department of the attack on Columbus, raising the gravest crisis in Mexican relations since the taking of Vera Cruz. Mr. Baker went into conference with Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, who had retired a few moments before as Secretary of War ad interim, and announced later that as he was unfamiliar with the situation, he had asked General Scott to take full charge.

Press reports and unofficial despatches indicate that the attack on Columbus was entirely unprovoked and was evidently deliberate and well planned.

Altogether at Columbus there were at the time of the attack seven troops of the 13th Cavalry, numbering twenty-five officers and 650 men. The small force of troopers, however, quickly formed to fight the Mexicans, and the many dead and wounded of the latter tell the story of how well our Cavalrymen fought and how severely the Mexicans paid for their attack.

MEXICAN CASUALTIES.

Troop G, of the 13th Cavalry, stationed at the border, south of Columbus, caught the retreating Mexicans in flank and killed eighteen of them, according to unofficial accounts, and these dead included the notorious bandit Pablo Lopez, second in command. In this battle Corporal Wiswall, of Troop G, was shot through the right eye and killed, and Lieut. C. C. Benson was wounded. Major Lindsey, stationed at Gibson Ranch, sent three troops of Cavalry across the border to re-enforce Major Tompkins, who crossed into Mexico in pursuit of the raiders. From Deming came Lieut. Glyce Ely with twenty men of the New Mexico National Guard to join the Federal troops. The total Mexican casualties in the fighting are unofficially estimated at about 100 killed and some 200 wounded. The pursuit of the bandits in Mexico is said to have accounted for seventy-five killed and wounded Mexicans.

STIRRING EPISODES.

Many stirring episodes incidental to the attack on Columbus are told in newspaper despatches, and among

them are the following: Mrs. Ryan, wife of Capt. Thomas E. Ryan, of Troop E, and Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser, of Troop H, with Mrs. Smyser and her little children, had narrow escapes from the bandits. The Ryan house, near regimental headquarters, was riddled with bullets. Mrs. Ryan was in bed in line with a front window facing the ditch in which Villa opened the attack. Bullets shattered the glass and struck through her clothing arranged on a chair near the bed. Pvt. Fred Griffin, Troop K, 13th Cav., was on sentry duty in front of the headquarters and opened fire on a party of Mexicans attacking the quarters of Lieut. John P. Lucas, commanding the machine-gun troop. Griffin fell mortally wounded under a volley of bullets, but killed two Mexicans. Mrs. Ryan ran around the side of the house, under fire of the Mexicans, to an adobe garage. A party of bandits was standing about Griffin. She opened the garage, when a Mexican grasped her arm and demanded where she was going. She answered calmly that she was going into the building to get a motor car. The Mexican let her go, and during the fighting in the camp she remained in the automobile unharmed. Every piece of furniture in the Ryan home was riddled. The Smyser home, north of the railroad track, was surrounded on three sides. Captain Smyser, gathering his wife and children together in their night clothes, emerged from the back door and reached the barn. The bandits looted the house and were preparing to set fire to the barn when the American forces opened fire. Leaving Mrs. Smyser and the children, Captain Smyser managed to join his troop in time to participate in the battle. Capt. F. G. Turner and his wife were in an adobe house just north of the railroad track when the Mexicans were about it, and the family remained inside until the troops in camp got into action and scattered the bandits. Colonel Slocum's revolver was shot out of his hand as he emerged from his quarters. The bullet dented the Colonel's weapon, making it useless.

Army officers whose quarters were attacked bore testimony that resident Mexicans of the town pointed out to the bandits the houses occupied by Americans and those sheltering Mexicans. As a result of this Colonel Slocum ordered a troop to search every Mexican house and deprive every one of arms on pain of death. There are about 500 Americans in Columbus, and nearly as many Mexicans.

Lieut. John P. Castleman, commanding Troop F, was officer of the day. Hearing Private Griffin's shots and the answering volley, he leaped to the door and was met by a Mexican, who fired point blank at him and missed. Lieutenant Castleman's return fire killed the man. By this time the Mexicans had swept through the town, ridding the barracks and hospital, and leaving fourteen of their number dead. Lieutenant Castleman marched Troop F into the town to protect the men, women and children, who already were running through the streets under the fire of Mexican troopers who were lighted in their work by the flaming buildings. Lieut. John P. Lucas disposed his men on the railroad skirting the southern side of the town with two machine guns supported by riemen. Lieutenant Castleman, stationing his men in front of the hotel owned by Mayor W. C. Hoover, engaged many times the number of Mexicans and drove the bandits westward.

A courier was sent to Major Lindsey at Gibson's ranch, fifteen miles east, to bring up the troops posted there. Villa, it was discovered later, had cut the telegraph wires east to El Paso so as to prevent any call for American troops stationed there. The telephones also went out of commission.

Report from El Paso says that only by the barest chance did Major Frank Tompkins and thirty-five troopers of the 13th Cavalry escape with their lives from Mexico late Thursday evening, when a band of Mexicans, estimated from 500 to 1,000 men, turned in their flight and gave battle. The fight, says a despatch to the New York Sun, took place twenty-five miles over the Mexican line to which point the American troops had chased the invaders. Major Tompkins, who commanded the American expeditionary force of four troops of Cavalry, got so far in the lead of the rest of his command with only thirty-five men, that the Villistas dismounted and taking shelter behind sand dunes, opened fire. Major Tompkins had a hole shot through his hat and his horse was shot from under him.

In the battle Capt. Jens E. Stedje came to the rescue and led a pistol charge of his troops that is described as brilliant. At the head of his troopers, with drawn pistols, every man yelling like a Comanche Indian, the returning soldiers say the Captain rode directly at the oncoming Villistas and actually mowed them down with his fire, stopping their charge against Major Tompkins and his men.

U.S. TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

The present strength of the Regular Army on the Mexican border is about 18,000 or 19,000 men. It is possible that there may be as many as 20,000 troops that will be available for service in Mexico if the President decides to intervene. According to the latest advices received at the War Department the distribution of the troops is as given below. On page 889 we give the home stations of regiments now on the border and date of their arrival on border duty.

Alpine, Texas, A, 13th Cav.
Bliss, Fort, Texas, 8th Cav., less I, K and M; 7th Inf., 20th Inf., 4th Field Art., less D; A, 5th Field Art.
Brownsville, Texas, 4th Inf., and 1st Squadron, 3d Cav.
Calixto, Cal., B and M, 1st Cav.
Columbus, N.M., headquarters and seven troops, 13th Cav.
Clark, Fort, Texas, headquarters and six troops, 14th Cav.
Del Rio, Texas, 3d Battalion, 19th Inf., and D, 14th Cav.
Donna, Texas, A and D, 28th Inf.
Douglas, Ariz., headquarters and two squadrons, 7th Cav.; 11th, 18th and 22d Inf.; Batteries A and B, 6th Field Art., and headquarters, 6th Brigade.
Eagle Pass, Texas, 17th Inf., Battery F, 6th Field Art., and G, 14th Cav.
El Paso, Texas, headquarters, 8th Brigade, and 6th and 16th Inf.
Hachita, N.M., A and B, 7th Cav.
Harlingen, Texas, headquarters and three companies, 26th Inf., and headquarters and three troops, 6th Cav.
Hancock, Fort, Texas, I, 8th Cav.
Hidalgo, Texas, F, 6th Cav.
Huachuca, Ariz., headquarters and eight troops, 10th Cav.
Fabens, Texas, K, 8th Cav.
Kingsville, Texas, K and M, 26th Inf.
Laredo, Texas, 9th Inf., and E, 6th Field Art.; headquarters, 2d Brigade.
Los Indios, Texas, A, 6th Cav.
Lyford, Texas, C and I, 26th Inf.
Marfa, Texas, C and D, 13th Cav.
Mercedes, Texas, C, 6th Cav., and L, 26th Inf.
McIntosh, Texas, K, I, and M, 14th Cav.
Mission, Texas, E and H, 6th Cav., and headquarters and I and K, 28th Inf.
Madero, Texas, F, 28th Inf.

McAllen, Texas, G, 28th Inf.
Naco, Ariz., D and G, 10th Cav.
Nogales, Ariz., 12th Inf., less D; C and D, 6th Field Art., and M, 10th Cav.
Pharr, Texas, H, 28th Inf.
Pecos, Texas, L, 28th Inf.
Progresso, Texas, D, 4th Field Art., and C, 28th Inf.
Rio Grande City, Texas, E, G and H, 3d Cav.
Roma, Texas, F, 3d Cav.
San Benito, Texas, A, E, F and H, 26th Inf.
San Diego, Texas, A, D, K and L, 1st Cav.
San Fordyce, Texas, M, 28th Inf., and G, 6th Cav.
San Juan, Texas, D and E, 28th Inf.
Sierra Blanca, Texas, M, 8th Cav.
San Ygnacio, Texas, I, 14th Cav.
Santa Maria, Texas, M, 6th Cav.
Valentine, Texas, B, 13th Cav.
Yuma, Ariz., D, 12th Cav.
Co. D, 7th Cav., is at Slaughter's Ranch, Ariz.
Co. L, 6th Cav., is at San Pedro Ranch, Texas.
Co. D, 6th Cav., is at Landrum's Ranch, Texas.
Co. C, 7th Cav., is at Las Cieguas, N.M.

TROOP MOVEMENTS ORDERED.

Movements of troops ordered, incident to the attack on Columbus, N.M., as unofficially reported, are the following: One battalion of the 11th U.S. Infantry left Douglas, Ariz., March 9, on a special train en route to Hachita, N.M., to assume border guard duty. This movement was for the purpose of leaving the U.S. Cavalry at that place free to act as a mobile field force in case of an attack from the Mexican side. Two companies of the 6th Infantry left Douglas March 9 for San Bernardino, Ariz.

The Infantry contingent remaining at Douglas was temporarily attached to the 2d Cavalry Brigade, under command of Col. George A. Dodd, Cav., unassigned. Telegrams were sent to Washington urging that Colonel Dodd be placed in command of any expeditionary force sent from Douglas into Mexico. Colonel Dodd is familiar with the section the raiding forces are traversing because of his participation in the campaign against the Apache Indians.

The officers on duty with troops of the 13th Cavalry, engaged in the fight in Mexico were Capt. George Williams, Thomas F. Ryan, Hamilton Bowie, R. E. Smyser, Jens E. Stejdie and O. W. Rethorst, 1st Lieuts. M. G. Holliday, W. A. McCain, J. P. Castleman and Levi G. Brown, 2d Lieuts. E. L. Franklin, John P. Lucas, E. H. Coyle, C. C. Benson, Horace Stringfellow, jr., and Veterinarian J. R. Jeffris.

The 10th U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has been ordered to Douglas to reinforce the Mexican border patrol, it was unofficially stated.

The first reinforcements arrived at Columbus March 10, when the 1st Battalion of the 20th Infantry, 250 men, under Major William R. Sample, arrived from Fort Bliss. The battalion was ordered to station at Victoria, thirty-two miles west of Columbus.

President Wilson announced on Friday afternoon that he would order the Army into Mexico on a punitive expedition. Secretary of War Baker has taken up with General Scott the plans for the organization of the force. It is understood that 8,000 men will be sent on the expedition. It will probably be divided into three commands.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past week:

Alaska: Denig E. Sutphen, Ketchikan.
Arkansas: George W. McGraw, Fort Smith.
Georgia: Arthur C. Turner, Statesboro.
Indiana: Robert E. Williams, Marion.
Maryland: Randolph P. Williams, Thirtieth and Calvert streets, Baltimore.
Minnesota: Darrow Menoher, alt., Duluth; Burton F. Hood, alt., Claremont.
Mississippi: German W. Lester, alt., Yazoo City.
Nevada: Clifford Jensen, alt., Metropolis; Robert M. Stewart, Reno.
New Jersey: Edward S. Farrow, jr., alt., Asbury Park; Francis G. Coakley, alt., South Amboy.
New York: Arthur Murray, alt., 674 Mansfield place, Brooklyn.
Wisconsin: Corman L. Hahn, 850 Fifth street, Menominee; Robert D. Morgan, alt., Superior; Clarence O'Leary, alt., Thorp.
Wyoming: Karl E. Kreuger, alt., Rawlins.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila, P.I., March 6, with thirty-one officers and 307 casuals.

The Army transport Kilpatrick left Cristobal, Canal Zone, March 4 for Galveston, to arrive March 9.

Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 7th U.S. Inf., was dropped from the Army March 2, 1916, for absence without leave. Lieutenant Adams was charged some time ago with embezzlement and later disappeared. He was born in Texas, April 28, 1875, and first joined the Army as a private in Co. I, 21st Inf., in 1899. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 13th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was later transferred to the 8th and 2d Infantry and to the 8th and 7th Infantry. He became first lieutenant, 9th Infantry, in 1905.

A newspaper despatch from San Antonio, Texas, March 7, announces that 2d Lieuts. Bernard R. Peyton, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Albert W. Waldron, 4th U.S. Field Art., have been ordered by Major Gen. Frederick Funston, released from military arrest, and the charges against them for crossing the Rio Grande to rescue two United States soldiers who had been taken prisoners by Mexicans, have been dropped. First Lieut. John E. Mort, 4th U.S. Field Art., senior officer of the expedition, will be tried before a court-martial, it is stated.

A move was made in Portland, Ore., March 5, looking toward the establishment of a business men's camp there. Officers of the U.S. Army stationed at Vancouver Barracks are sponsors for the movement, although a number of Portland men are interested. Among these is Elliott Corbett, assistant cashier of the First National Bank. He is strongly in favor of military training for citizens who wish to get practical training in preparedness, and believes it offers, as no other system of training does, the opportunity for business men and all who desire to fit themselves to aid in the country's defense.

Sergt. Napoleon Belanger, Co. E, 4th U.S. Inf., from Texas, when he alighted from a train at the Pennsylvania Station, New York, on March 2, had, it is reported in the New York Tribune, \$6,700 on his person, the saving of the thirty years. When Sergeant Belanger

walked into Police Headquarters and applied for a place to sleep March 3 he was minus cash, watch and everything of value down to his one suit of clothes. All Sergeant Belanger could tell the police was that he had deposited such of his valuables as hadn't been converted into liquid refreshment with the friendly bartender of a saloon, some place. He doesn't know where the saloon is.

The Army transport Sherman sailed March 6 from San Francisco for Manila with Majors Williams, I.G. Dept.; Rand, Wilson, Dale, Rutherford, Whitcomb, Rich, Billingslea, Med. Corps; Thayer, 9th Cav.; Captains Smith, Longstreet, Amos, 9th; Casteel, 15th Cav.; McIntyre, Pratt, 1st Field Art.; Carpenter, Coast Art.; Blasland, Leonard, 1st, Bell, 2d, Mygatt, 13th Inf.; Decourt, Dickson, Phil. Scouts; Lieutenants Hagood, Med. Corps; Murphy, 4th, Burch, Eastham, Yancey, 15th Cav.; Smith, McBride, Austin, 2d Field Art.; Gallogly, Hicks, Cordiner, Coast Art.; Rose, 2d, Cutrer, 8th, Keleher, 25th Inf.; Boon, Phil. Scouts. Veterinarian Jewell, 4th Cav. A number of recruits and casuals and three Army nurses were also aboard.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A valuable book entitled, "An Army of the People, the Constitution of an Effective Force of Trained Citizens," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, is by Major John McAuley Palmer, 24th Inf.; member of the General Staff, 1911-1912; a graduate of the Military Academy; honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, and graduate of the Army Staff College. Major Palmer gives an interesting and instructive popular description of a national Volunteer Army trained in peace as the main reliance of national defense, and maintained at the proper strength as a permanent institution by training a fresh increment of recruits each year. He presents a solution of the question of preparedness, so far as it relates to the Army, somewhat on the lines of the editorial published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last February, in which we proposed the formation of a great Volunteer Army. This editorial was published, however, after Major Palmer had written his book and forwarded it for publication. Major Palmer has worked out in detail the organization and training such an Army should have. As Gen. Tasker H. Bliss says in a testimonial as to the value of the work, "Major Palmer shows very clearly how a Federal Army of the people can be organized, trained, and made ready for mobilization in a very practical way—in keeping with the best military thought of the day. His book merits study by professional soldiers and citizens alike, for our ultimate preparedness depends upon our accepting the solution which he presents in such a practical manner." Mr. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, has also spoken in high praise of Major Palmer's book. Certainly its intrinsic value and the timeliness of its subject will make it of great interest to both the Services and the general public.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish "A Tall Ship on Other Naval Occasions," by "Bartimeus." It is a series of tales descriptive of life in the British navy under stress of war-time conditions.

From the Macmillan Company we receive "Cam Clarke," a story by John H. Walsh, with a frontispiece by William Van Dresser. It records the adventures of a boy and is in the line of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and William Allen White's Boyville stories. From the same publishers we receive the following: "The Aftermath of Battle, with the Red Cross in France" (illustrated), by Edward D. Toland; "Roadside Glimpses of the Great War" (illustrated), by Arthur Sweetser; "The Diplomacy of the Great War," by Arthur Bullard. In a preface to "The Aftermath of Battle" Owen Wister describes most of its pages as "like the photographs which go with them, torn fresh and hot, so to speak, from the diary of a young American, just as he jotted them down day by day in the war hospitals of France." In his work on diplomacy Mr. Bullard describes "the struggle of a generation from the Congress of Berlin in 1878 to the present war, considers the new elements of diplomacy and the results to follow the present upheaval in Europe. In his first chapter he considers the United States and Europe; our traditional policy; the problems of the war: national defense; the United States and peace." The European war has not, in the opinion of Mr. Bullard, altered our problem of national defense; it has only brought it more vividly to our attention.

The Military Surgeon for March contains articles on "European Prison Camps," by Dr. Bert W. Caldwell, American Red Cross; "Possible Reasons for Lack of Protection After Antityphoid Inoculation," by Capt. Henry P. Nichols, M.C., U.S.A.; "The Prevalence of Bubonic Plague and Its Control," by Surg. R. H. Creel, U.S. Public Health Service; "Preparations of the Naval Medical Department for Battle," by Surg. A. Farenholt, U.S.N.; "Some Practical Points Regarding the Results and Interpretations of the Wasserman Test for Syphilis," by Capt. Charles F. Craig, M.C., U.S.A.; and "The New Manual for the Medical Department," by Major R. B. Miller, M.C., U.S.A.

The March-April number of Professional Memoirs, the organ of the Corps of Engineers, contains articles on "Foundations of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.," by Capt. J. A. O'Connor, C.E., U.S.A.; "The Work of the United States Lake Survey Office, Detroit, Mich.," by Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A.; "Fallacies in Retaining Wall Design and the Lateral Pressure of Saturated Earth," by L. D. Cornish, C.E., a discussion on this last topic participated in by a number of officers of the Corps of Engineers and members of the Engineer Department; "Moving Plant from South Ketty to North Jetty, Humboldt Bay, California," by George F. Whittemore, junior engineer; "Specifications for an Accurate Military Map," by Capt. C. L. Hall, C.E., U.S.A.; "Cyrus Balloon Comstock," by Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A., retired; "Discussion: Cost-Keeping and Efficiency in Works of the Engineer Department," participated in by a number of officers of the Corps and members of the Engineer Department; "Automatically Packed Stern Bearings," by W. C. Lemen, assistant engineer, and Charles G. Bochman, superintendent of machinery; "Searchlights," by Henry E. Haferkorn, librarian, Engineer School, and "Articles of Engineering Interest," by Mr. Haferkorn.

The Red Cross will hold a bag sale in Washington on March 29 at Rauscher's. The "comfort bag" table is under the management of the ladies of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. They earnestly request that every lady in the United Service stationed in Washington or vicinity contribute two of these bags, one lined and the other empty. The bags, which are for the use of

soldiers in hospital, are made of khaki and measure 11 by 12 inches when finished. A two-inch hem at the top has a three-quarter-inch casing for strings made of colored tape. Each string is forty inches long. The bags should be sent before March 22 to Miss Mabel Boardman, 1801 P Street, Washington, D.C. Sixty cents sent to Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Fort Myer, Virginia, will pay for the comforts to fill one bag at wholesale rates. Contributions of bags from ladies of the United Service living outside Washington and interested in Red Cross work will be gratefully received. The proceeds from the sale of these bags will be used to furnish hospital equipment for the American Red Cross.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 4, 1916.

Promotion in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant Feb. 28, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., who died Feb. 27, 1916.

Nominations received by the Senate March 6, 1916.

Appointment in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Col. William M. Black, C.E., to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, from March 7, 1916, vice Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, retired, March 6, 1916.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 7, 1916.

Secretary of War.

Newton D. Baker to be Secretary of War.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The 3d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed by marching on March 15, 1916, to Fort Ringgold, Biogrande, Texas, for station, relieving the 2d Squadron, 3d Cavalry. The 2d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, when relieved will proceed by marching to Brownsville, Texas, and take station, relieving the 1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry. The 1st Squadron and Machine-gun Troop, 3d Cavalry, upon being thus relieved will proceed by marching to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station. (Feb. 23, S.D.)

Leave one month, about March 10, 1916, to Capt. Henry H. Robert, C.E. (Feb. 18, S.D.)

Leave twenty days, to take effect on or about Feb. 25, 1916, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank F. Scowden, 11th Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (Feb. 18, S.D.)

Leave two months, about March 2, 1916, to Capt. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C., Camp Stephen Little, Nogales, Ariz. (Feb. 21, S.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 28, 1916. Detail for the court: Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 6th Field Art., Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 11th Inf., George N. Bomford, 22d Inf., John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., Upton Birnie, jr., 6th Field Art., Chase Doster, 18th Inf., Louis J. Van Schaick, 11th Inf., William R. Gibson, 11th Inf., and Frank H. Adams, 22d Inf., 1st Lieuts. John P. McAdams, 11th Inf., William A. Alfoute, 18th Inf., Carroll W. Neal, 6th Field Art., Andrew J. White, 22d Inf., and Capt. Robert McCleave, 22d Inf., judge advocate. (Feb. 19, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about April 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Feb. 19, S.D.)

Leave twenty days to Lieut. Col. John W. Heard, A.G. (Feb. 19, S.D.)

Leave one month, upon being relieved from duty at the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla., is granted Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th Inf. (Feb. 19, S.D.)

S.O. 56, MARCH 8, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Oscar A. Eastwood, C.A.C., upon arrival in United States, report at Coast Defenses, San Francisco, assignment to company.

Major Frank M. Caldwell, 15th Cav., detailed service to fill vacancy in Inspector General's Department, May 8, 1916, vice Major John M. Jenkins, I.G., relieved May 7, 1916. Major Caldwell, upon arrival at San Francisco, will report for assignment as assistant to inspector, that department.

G.O. 7, FEB. 23, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes instructions relative to the issue and repair by the Engineer Department of equipment, materials and supplies required by the Coast Artillery troops, under existing regulations for the maintenance of defensive works, and for the maintenance and operation of equipment installed therein.

II.—Announces that hereafter the new-model reconnaissance equipment prescribed in the Unit Accountability Equipment Manuals for Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery, will ordinarily be issued. Old-model equipment will be issued to such organizations only in emergency or in the absence of new-model equipment. The necessary instructions for the new issues and the disposition of unserviceable equipment are given.

BULLETIN 7, FEB. 29, 1916, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin publishes tables which exhibit the names of medal winners in the small-arm competitions held in the Philippine Department for the year 1915, and of the members of the Army Cavalry Team, and the Army Infantry Team, National Match of 1915, who, having won the three authorized medals, are transferred to the classes of distinguished marksmen and distinguished pistol shots, respectively.

The distinguished marksmen are 1st Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav.; Sergt. Alpha A. Clark, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson, 9th Cav.; Sergt. Joseph F. Peal, 20th Inf.; and 1st Sergt. G. W. Winston, 24th Inf.

The distinguished pistol shots are 1st Lieut. John W. Stroh, Phil. Scouts, and Q.M. Sergt. Peter B. Turcatti, 7th Cav.

G.O. 1, MARCH 1, 1916, EASTERN DEPT.

Makes changes in Pars. 1, 3, 18, 20, 23, 35, 63, 108 and 121A, G.O. 1, Eastern Dept., 1916, and Par. 96A is added after line 30, page 70.

G.O. 2, FEB. 11, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Major Edgar Russel, S.C., having reported, is announced as Department signal officer, with station in this city.

G.O. 3, FEB. 14, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., having reported, is announced as Department engineer, with station in Honolulu.

The senior officer on duty with engineer troops in this Department, in addition to his other duties, is designated as assistant to the Department engineer in matters pertaining to topographical surveys by engineer troops and the administration of the Engineer Depot, Honolulu.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The officers of the retired list of the Army hereinafter named, having been duly commissioned, by and with the advice of the Senate, as major generals in the Army with rank from March 4, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved on that date, are placed upon the retired list of the Army, with rank and date of rank specified,

under the provisions of said act: With the retired pay of major general, Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin; with the retired pay of brigadier general, Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, Thomas M. Anderson, James H. Wilson and Peter J. Osterhaus. The advancement by commission, under the provisions of said act, of Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, retired, since deceased, to the grade of major general on the retired list from March 4, 1915, is announced. (March 7, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave two months, upon relief from present duties, to Major John M. Jenkins, I.G. (March 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. James W. Furlow, Q.M.C., will report in person not later than March 10, 1916, to C.O., Central Department, for temporary duty pertaining to camp of instruction and joint camp of Field Artillery at Sparta, Wis. (March 3, War D.)

Capt. Augustus B. Warfield, Q.M.C., from duty in Philippines, May 14, 1916, and on expiration of leave will proceed to the United States by the first available transport and report for further orders. (March 7, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to Pay Clerk Wilhelm P. A. T. von Hartung, Q.M.C. (March 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Berndt Widell, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Hawaiian Department, to Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter S. McMillan, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Philippines, with permission to delay three months en route for his own convenience, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph G. Guertin, Q.M.C. (appointed Feb. 25, 1916, from squadron sergeant major, 11th Cav.), now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Raymond H. Bishop, Q.M.C., Fort William McKinley, P.I., is transferred to the Permanent School Detachment, School for Bakers and Cooks, for duty as senior instructor. (March 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Melton A. White, Q.M.C. (appointed March 2, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Myer, Va., to duty at that post as electrician. (March 4, War D.)

The following changes of station of pay clerks; Q.M. Corps, are ordered: Frank B. Shelly from duty in office of the depot Q.M., San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty, relieving Ed. N. Enders, who will proceed to Ancon, Canal Zone, for duty. (March 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ward A. Colby, Q.M.C. (appointed Feb. 24, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., is assigned to duty at that post to relieve Q.M. Sergt. John Schocklin, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Douglas, Ariz., for duty and to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Howard Sallee, Q.M.C., who goes to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Benjamin J. Edgar, Jr., M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Shafter, H.T., vice Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, M.C. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. Edgar D. Craft, M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Feb. 26, Western D.)

Capt. William E. Dear, M.C., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and at the proper time to New York city and take transport Buford about March 15, 1916, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (March 6, War D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Col. Walter D. McCaw, after his arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave as has been granted, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. Capt. Lloyd A. Kefauver, after his arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. Capt. Henry C. Maddux, upon his arrival in United States and upon the expiration of leave granted, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Leave one month, about March 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, Jr., M.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Feb. 24, C.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Sick leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, M.R.C. (March 2, E.D.)

First Lieut. Edward P. Seaver, Jr., M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Rodman, Mass., during the absence of 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C. (March 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry C. Fletcher, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to his home and from further active duty. (March 7, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Oscar Kaufer, H.C., now at Stayton, Ore., having expressed a desire to relinquish one month of his furlough for three months, will on or before expiration of two months of the furlough be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Sergt. Verne Sparks, H.C., now at Richmond, Ind., to duty in connection with Militia of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn. (March 3, War D.)

The following sergeants, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Canal Zone for duty and will proceed with Coast Artillery troops to sail from New York about April 5: John J. Pempey, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; Fred H. McClure, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (March 3, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM M. BLACK, C.E.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., from active service on March 6, 1916, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (March 6, War D.)

Col. William M. Black, C.E., from duties in New York city, and will repair to Washington and take station for duty. (March 3, War D.)

Capt. Thomas M. Robins, C.E., detailed a member of examining board at the Army Building, New York City, vice Col. William M. Black, C.E., relieved. (March 7, War D.)

Capt. Julian L. Schley, C.E., upon completion of his test in horsemanship to report to Col. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., president of the examining board, Washington, for examination for promotion at such time as he may be required by the board. (March 7, War D.)

Major Harold C. Fiske, C.E., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (March 2, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Morris Chubb, C.E., from duty at the Engineer School, upon completion of course of instruction, to report in person to Chief of Engineers for duty. (March 3, War D.)

First Sergt. Henry C. Beck, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will repair to his home. (March 4, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Early E. Stradley, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Second Lieut. Robert F. Hyatt, now attached to the 1st Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment and will join the troop to which assigned. (March 3, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

The leave granted Capt. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (March 4, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Capt. Duncan Elliot, 5th Cav., having been admitted to the New York Hospital, New York city, Feb. 14, 1916, his ordinary leave for two months is changed to sick leave from Feb. 14, 1916, and extended as sick leave for two months. (March 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 5th Cav., from duty at the

Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, April 6, 1916, to join regiment. (March 4, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

Capt. Theodore Schultz, 7th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Logan, Colo. (March 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph C. King, 7th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (March 2, War D.)

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 7th Cav. (March 3, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Capt. Ben Lear, Jr., 8th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth on April 6, the Army Service Schools, for duty. (March 6, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. William R. Henry, 14th Cav., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, April 30, and the name of 1st Lieut. George Grunert, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect April 29. (March 7, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

The promotion of Major Walter C. Short, Cav., from captain, 4th Cavalry, from Dec. 24, 1915, is announced. He is attached to the 4th Cavalry until May 27, 1916, on which date he is assigned to that regiment. (March 6, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. George Grunert, Cav. (March 3, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. George Grunert, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, April 29. He is also relieved from duty at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., April 30. (March 7, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, 6th Cav., promoted captain, rank April 5, 1915, assigned to 6th Cav.

First Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., promoted captain, rank April 13, 1915, assigned to 14th Cav.

First Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 10th Cav., promoted captain, rank April 17, 1915, assigned to 15th Cav., effective April 28, 1916.

First Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., promoted captain, rank July 2, 1915, assigned to 2d Cav.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 3d Cav., promoted captain, rank Sept. 14, 1915, assigned to 3d Cav., effective March 28, 1916.

First Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 13th Cav., promoted captain, rank Oct. 4, 1915, assigned to 10th Cav.

First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., promoted captain, rank Oct. 31, 1915, assigned to 12th Cav.

First Lieut. James P. Barney, 2d Cav., promoted captain, rank Dec. 17, 1915, assigned to 4th Cav.

First Lieut. William C. Gardenhire, 10th Cav., promoted captain, rank Dec. 17, 1915, assigned to 10th Cav.

First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, unassigned, promoted captain, rank Dec. 24, 1915, unassigned.

First Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 14th Cav., promoted captain, rank Jan. 4, 1916, assigned to 14th Cav.

First Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 13th Cav., promoted captain, rank Feb. 9, 1916, assigned to 12th Cav.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Hall, unassigned, promoted first lieutenant, rank April 5, 1915, assigned to 3d Cav.

Second Lieut. Edwin W. Sumner, Jr., 2d Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank April 13, 1915, assigned to 2d Cav.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Wilbourn, 13th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank April 13, 1915, assigned to 12th Cav.

Second Lieut. Ernest G. Cullum, 4th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank April 17, 1915, attached to 4th Cav.

Second Lieut. William W. Erwin, 7th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank May 17, 1915, assigned to 7th Cav.

Second Lieut. Herbert H. White, 1st Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank June 20, 1915, assigned to 1st Cav.

Second Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 8th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Aug. 19, 1915, assigned to 8th Cav.

Second Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 6th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Sept. 1, 1915, assigned to 10th Cav.

Second Lieut. Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Sept. 14, 1915, attached to 1st Cav.

Second Lieut. John A. Warden, 15th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Oct. 4, 1915, attached to 15th Cav.

Second Lieut. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Oct. 31, 1915, assigned to 3d Cav.

Second Lieut. Victor M. Whitale, 5th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Dec. 17, 1915, assigned to 5th Cav.

Second Lieut. Claude De B. Hunt, 13th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Dec. 24, 1915, assigned to 13th Cav.

Second Lieut. N. Butler Briscoe, 15th Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Jan. 4, 1916, assigned to 12th Cav.

Second Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, Jr., 2d Cav., promoted first lieutenant, rank Feb. 9, 1916, assigned to 2d Cav.

Captains Ellis, Culver, Davis, and Lieutenants Sumner, Erwin, McNeill, Ross and Farman will remain on their present duties. Captain Gardenhire, upon the expiration of present leave, will join troop to which he may be assigned. Lieutenants Hall and Briscoe, upon their arrival in United States and upon the expiration of any leave, will join regiments to which assigned. Capt. Selwyn D. Smith will proceed on the first available transport to join regiment to which assigned. Each of the other officers named will join regiments and troops to which assigned. (March 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Felix, 2d Field Art., now at Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as of his present grade, from March 15, 1916, to the 4th Field Artillery, that post. (March 6, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

The name of 1st Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, 4th Field Art., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, April 28, and the name of 1st Lieut. Webster A. Capron, Field Art., is removed therefrom, April 27. Lieutenant Capron is relieved from duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., to take effect April 27. (March 6, War D.)

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Thomas E. Adams, 4th Field Art., Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as of his present grade, from March 15, 1916, to the 5th Field Artillery and will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. John Bruning, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla., is transferred as of his present grade, from March 15, 1916, to the 2d Field Artillery and will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave April 5 for duty. (March 6, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

First Lieut. William H. Rucker, 6th Field Art., is detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (March 2, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. William H. Rucker, 6th Field Art., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, April 29, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, Jr., Field Art., is removed therefrom, April 28, 1916. Lieutenant Thorp is relieved from duty with the Militia April 29. (March 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Frank Thorp, Field Art., is removed from list of detached officers, April 28, and is also relieved from duty with Militia. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. John S. Hammond, Field Art., inspector-instructor, is detailed for duty as inspector of Field Artillery of the Militia of New York. (March 7, E.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave two months, about March 16, 1916, to Capt. Michael H. Barry, C.A.C. (March 3, E.D.)

On expiration of leave granted him 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., will report to these headquarters for temporary duty in office of the Chief of Staff, pending the arrival in New York city of the 8th Company, C.A.C., en route to the Canal Zone, when Lieutenant Glassburn will join that company. (Feb. 29, E.D.)

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C. (March 3, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. John L. Holcombe promoted to captain, rank Jan. 14, 1916.

First Lieut. James S. Dusenbury promoted to captain, rank Jan. 18, 1916.

Second Lieut. Calvin M. Smith promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 14, 1915.

Second Lieut. John T. H. O'Rear promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 14, 1916.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Haines promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 18, 1916.

Captain Holcombe is assigned to the 77th Company until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with Par. 27, S.O. 20, War D., 1916. Captain Dusenbury is assigned to the 87th Company and will join. First Lieutenant Smith will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for assignment to a company. First Lieutenants O'Rear and Haines will remain on present duty at present stations. (March 6, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Earl B. Hochwalt, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Feb. 28, E.D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Oscar A. Eastwood, C.A.C. (March 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. William H. Jouett, C.A.C., is attached to the 38th Company until such time as it may be necessary for him to proceed to Honolulu. (March 7, War D.)

The name of Major Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., acting I.G., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, May 9, 1916, and the name of Major Arthur S. Conklin, General Staff, is removed therefrom, May 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 37, S.O. 33, Feb. 9, 1916, War D., as directs Capt. John L. Roberts, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Theodore R. Murphy, C.A.C., to join the 15th Company at Charleston, S.C., by transport carrying the 124th Company from New York city between Feb. 15 and March 15, 1916, is amended so as to direct these officers to join the 15th Company at Pensacola, Fla., by the transport carrying the 124th Company from New York city about April 1, 1916. (March 8, War D.)

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, C.A.C. (March 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. Philip G. Blackmore, C.A.C., now unassigned, will report at Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, for assignment to company. (March 7, War D.)

Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C., from assignment to 137th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and report at Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for duty on staff of C.O. (March 7, War D.)

Sergt. Melville B. Oakham, 165th Co., C.A.C., Fort Totten, to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty as an acting sergeant major. (March 3, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

First Sergt. Walter Chamberlain, Co. F, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., is transferred as sergeant to the 22d Infantry, and he is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New Hampshire. (March 6, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Sergt. Moses Gray, Co. B, 4th Inf., from further duty with Militia of Virginia and transferred as sergeant to Co. B, 20th Inf. (March 2, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 5th Inf., from temporary duty at Eastern Department headquarters and revert to status of leave. (March 3, E.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

First Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 7th Inf., having been absent without leave for three months, is dropped from the rolls of the Army, March 2, 1916. (March 2, War D.)

Sergt. Gust Alband, Co. F, 7th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 4th Infantry, and is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Virginia. He will be sent to Richmond. (March 2, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Leave fifteen days, effective upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th Inf. (Feb. 28, E.D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 10th Inf. (March 6, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

First Sergt. Charles L. Gehlker, Co. B, 11th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (March 4, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Second Lieut. John C. Walker, Jr., 12th Inf., attached to Aviation Section, Signal Corps, as student and will proceed to San Diego for duty. (March 3, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., from his present duties with Militia, March 31, 1916, to join regiment. (March 6, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Capt. George W. Wallace, 16th Inf., is transferred from Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (March 3, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. FRANCIS H. FRENCH.

Capt. Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty with the Militia, April 25, and will then proceed to join his regiment. (March 8, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

The name of 1st Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 23d Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, March 24, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. William C. Stoll, Inf., is removed therefrom, March 23. Lieutenant Stoll is relieved from duty with Militia of Nebraska, March 24. (March 7, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

Leave one month and fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 24th Inf. (Feb. 24, C.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

COL. L. W. V. KENNON,

First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 24th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Dec. 4, 1915, assigned to 24th Inf.
 First Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 6th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Dec. 5, 1915, assigned to 6th Inf.
 First Lieut. Horatio J. Lawrence, 9th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Dec. 6, 1915, assigned to 9th Inf.
 First Lieut. William B. Wallace, unassigned, promoted to captain, rank Jan. 2, 1916, assigned to 20th Inf.
 First Lieut. Willie T. Conway, 6th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Jan. 18, 1916, assigned to 7th Inf.
 Second Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 22d Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 4, 1915, assigned to 22d Inf.
 Second Lieut. Alva Lee, 16th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 5, 1915, assigned to 16th Inf.
 Second Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 6, 1915, assigned to 14th Inf.
 Second Lieut. Frederick C. Phelps, 12th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 3, 1916, assigned to 12th Inf.
 Second Lieut. James L. Frink, 3d Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 18, 1916, assigned to 3d Inf.
 Second Lieut. Edmund R. Andrews, 18th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 21, 1916, attached to 18th Inf.
 Second Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 22, 1916, assigned to 20th Inf.
 Major Perry upon his arrival in United States and upon the expiration of leave will join regiment. Captains Wallace and Conway and Lieutenant Rogers will remain on their present duties. The other officers named will join the companies to which they may be assigned. (March 6, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS OF ADDITIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Each of the following additional second lieutenants of Infantry is assigned as second lieutenant to his present regiment, with rank from June 12, 1915, to fill a vacancy occurring in that grade and arm on the date set opposite each name: Melchior McE. Eberts, 3d Inf., Dec. 4, 1915; Oscar A. Straub, 20th Inf., Dec. 5, 1915; Earl M. Price, 14th Inf., Dec. 6, 1915; Arthur A. White, 26th Inf., Dec. 8, 1915; Benjamin W. Mills, 9th Inf., Jan. 18, 1916; Marshall H. Quesenberry, 12th Inf., Jan. 22, 1916; Robert L. Williams, 17th Inf., Jan. 30, 1916. (March 6, War D.)
 Each of the following additional second lieutenants of Infantry is assigned as second lieutenant to the regiment indicated after his name, with rank from June 12, 1915, to fill vacancies in that grade and arm on Jan. 3 and Jan. 21, 1916, respectively: John Keliher, 80th Inf., to 3d Inf.; Thomas F. Taylor, 19th Inf., to 16th Inf. Each officer will join company to which assigned. (March 6, War D.)
 Each of the following additional second lieutenants of Cavalry is assigned as second lieutenant to his present regiment, with rank from June 12, 1915, to fill a vacancy occurring in that grade and arm on the date set opposite each name: William B. Peebles, 10th Cav., June 15, 1915; Frederic W. Boye, 5th Cav., June 20, 1915, and Karl H. Gorman, 6th Cav., July 13, 1915. (March 6, War D.)
 Each of the following additional second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is assigned as second lieutenant of that corps from June 12, 1915, to fill a vacancy in that grade, occurring Dec. 14, 1915, Jan. 14 and Jan. 18, 1916, respectively: Charles H. Chapin, William P. Cherrington and Charles R. Finley. (March 6, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave one month, about March 15, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, retired, Fort Wayne, Mich. (Feb. 29, C.D.)

DETAILS TO MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, Kas., and report in person on March 25, 1916, for the purpose of taking the field officers' course at the Mounted Service School: Major Lawrence J. Fleming, Cav. Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., Frederick C. Johnson, 3d Cav., Frank L. Case, 3d Cav., William O. Reed, 6th Cav., Charles H. Boice, 7th Cav., Robert J. Reaney, 8th Cav., John A. Wagner, 8th Cav., and Christian E. Briland, 12th Cav., Major Frank Tompkins, 13th Cav., Lieut. Col. Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., Capt. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 14th Cav., Capt. John E. Stephens, 3d Field Art., Major Albert J. Bowley, 5th Field Art., and Capt. Henry W. Butner, 6th Field Art. (March 7, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1916.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	12
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13
Logan	May 5	May 18	May 26	June 2	2
Sheridan	June 5	June 18	June 26	July 2	13

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	22
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	22
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	22
Sheridan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	22

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At New York.
 CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
 DIX—Left Manila, P.I., Jan. 15 for Seattle, Wash.; left Milke, Japan, Feb. 6.
 KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
 LOGAN—At Manila, P.I.
 LISCOM—At Manila.
 MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
 MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
 MERRITT—At Manila.
 SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., Feb. 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Honolulu, H.T., March 7.
 SHERMAN—Left San Francisco March 6 for Manila, P.I.
 SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
 THOMAS—At Manila, P.I.
 WARREN—At Manila.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neill, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
 GENERAL HENRY HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
 1st Lieut. John E. Ellis, C.O. commanding.
 GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.
 GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133 Co., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.
 GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.
 GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 55th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.
 GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—In Alaskan waters.
 JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.
 CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 7, 1916.

The wardroom officers of the New Hampshire had a charming tea-dance yesterday, a feature being the fine specialty dance by two of the ship's enlisted men. Mrs. Walter McLean received last Wednesday, assisted by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York; Mrs. and Miss Magruder, of Washington, D.C.; Mesdames Watt, Yates, Du Bose, Hollyday, Kintner, Wood, Roydes, Rixey, Cutting, Weston, Shield and Laird, and Miss Edith Searles, of California. The naval post band furnished music for dancing.

The ball for the Navy Relief fund given Tuesday evening was the crowning event which brings the social festivities to a close until after Lent. The guests were received by Rear Admiral and Mrs. McLean, Constr. and Mrs. Watt and Med. Dir. and Mrs. Pickrell.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean had dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and Mrs. and Miss Pauline Magruder, of Washington, D.C. Mesdames Spratt and Mrs. Du Bose had dinner for Constr. and Mrs. Knox, Constr. and Mrs. Yates, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Norris; Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Butler and Mrs. E. H. Conger had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Lauren S. Willis and Capt. Arthur B. Owens.

Mrs. W. W. Galt had a card party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. John Lancaster, of Richmond, Va. Lieut. Thomas Withers, jr., had dinner Saturday at the country club, preceding the hop, for Paymr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Shepard, Lieut. H. P. Pierce and Asst. Surg. A. E. Beddoe. Ensigns S. H. Matteson, D. D. Dupre and E. T. Darrow had dinner for Misses Elise Hodges, Dorothy Pickrell and Elizabeth Smith. Mrs. C. W. Galt had a card party Wednesday for three weeks' visit to her mother, Mrs. Edmund Duval, Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden had dinner at the country club Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, Miss Dorothy Hayden and Mr. Franklin Robbins. Mrs. George Pickrell had luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Strine, Reed, Claude, Riddick, Barleon, Miller, Rhoades, Rixey and Miss Dorothy Pickrell.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., March 7, 1916.

The annual benefit auction bridge and tea given by the Massachusetts Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, in the armory at the navy yard March 1, was a most delightful affair. The proceeds netted over \$300. There were about fifty tables of bridge and over 200 people present. Each table received a beautiful prize, and all excess prizes were auctioned off. Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer made an excellent as well as a very facetious auctioneer. A pretty tea followed the bridge; Miss Madeleine Lawrence, of Boston, vice president of the Society, and Mesdames Berrien, Riddle, Hall, Blackwood, Potter, Brister and Stott poured.

The Commandant and Mrs. Rush gave a buffet supper March 5 for twenty-four guests.

A charming cotillion dance was given at the Coolidge Hotel, Brookline, Monday, March 6, by Captain Ballenger, of the Coast Guard Service, and Mrs. Ballenger. Among Navy people present were Naval Constr. and Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. Crose, Miss Gatch, Miss Janet Crose and Lieutenant Kilpatrick and Miss Kilpatrick. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Gulliver and Lieutenant Edgar were guests of the Commandant and Mrs. Rush at dinner Feb. 28. Miss Kilpatrick entertained at bridge on Monday evening in honor of the Misses Gatch and Chadwick. Lieutenant McIntyre gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Henley March 2 for Misses Chadwick, Baker, Crose and Lieut. and Mrs. Washburn.

Mrs. Washburn gave a tea March 5 for Misses Gatch, Chadwick, Crose, Kilpatrick, Lieutenants Kilpatrick, McIntyre, Conway, Edgar and Lapham and Ensign Haus. Miss Gatch, of California, guest of Miss Janet Crose, will leave on Thursday for Baltimore, where she will visit friends for several weeks.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 3, 1916.

Comdr. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N., in command of the local recruiting station, is in Los Angeles on a tour of inspection. Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, was guest of honor at a dinner on board the U.S.S. San Diego last night, given by Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, commanding officer of the ship. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. I. C. Kidd, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustin T. Beauregard, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Glassford, jr., Lieuts. Hamilton Bryan, M. E. Manly, R. L. Walker and John Sebre, Misses Katherine Strickler, Katherine Meigs, E. H. Kimball, Mrs. Monroe Miller and Raymond Welch.

Over one thousand invitations have been issued for the first annual ball to be given by the enlisted men of the marine barracks at the exposition in the ball room of the U.S. Grant Hotel next Monday night.

Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., entertained at a luncheon at his home recently, his guests being two members of his class at the Naval Academy—Comdr. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N., retired, and Lieut. Comdr. William B. Whittelsey, U.S.N., retired, who is spending the winter here.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., March 7, 1916.

Work will be started very shortly on the erection of the new home for enlisted men to be built by the Army and Navy Association of Portsmouth. One of the most active in carrying through the project has been Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the Southern. The plans for the building were designed by Civil Engr. Carl A. Carlson, U.S.N., stationed at this yard. The building will be a three-story brick structure and will be for the use of any or all members of the Navy, Army or Marine Corps stationed at this port. The building provides a well lighted and finished basement, which is to be used as a locker room and will also provide shower baths. The first floor will have an amusement room, with spaces for pool and billiard tables; a lobby or lounge, with an open-fire place; a smaller reading room, and an office from which the management will have an unobstructed view of the first floor and of persons coming and going from the building and to other floors. The second floor will be devoted mainly to single sleeping rooms, and one end of the building will contain a small auditorium, which may be used as a dormitory when necessary. The third floor will be given over to sleeping rooms. The building will be about 85 feet long and 38 feet wide. Exterior woodwork will be of cypress, natural finish, and the floors will be of hard maple.

At a meeting of the Navy Yard Improvement Society, Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., in an interesting talk on matters of interest to this yard, stated that the productive labor for January, 1916, averaged \$24,000 per week against \$16,000 for the same month last year. With a description of the people, their habits and customs as well as a history and geographical account of the localities of Gibraltar and Morocco, Asst. Naval Constr. E. C. Hamner, U.S.N., entertained the members of the men's club of the St. John's parish in Portsmouth at a smoke talk.

On Monday evening Chaplain E. W. Scott, U.S.N., spoke on "A Cruise on a Battleship" before the Young Men's Guild of the Middle Street Baptist Church in Portsmouth. Lieutenant McKitterick, U.S.N., recently detached from the U.S.S. Erie, has gone to Pensacola. Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U.S.N., and family have moved to Philadelphia, where Chaplain Dickens has been assigned to duty. Paymr. George L. Schaefer, U.S.N., attached to the supply department, has been making a brief visit in New York. While Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N.,

commandant, is in Washington on three weeks' leave, Comdr. John V. Klemann, captain of the yard, is acting commandant.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering has requested information as to the fitness of this yard for the building of battleship machinery and other necessary equipment. Asst. Surg. Franklin F. Murdoch, M.D., has reported for duty, succeeding P.A. Surg. D. H. Cash, U.S.N., detached. Chaplain E. W. Scott, U.S.N., has returned from seven days' leave, spent in Philadelphia. Lieut. E. K. Niles, U.S.N., has reported for duty after a two months' sick leave. Lieut. Comdr. F. R. McCrary, U.S.N., inspection officer on the dirigible balloon, has gone to Hartford, Conn., where the aircraft will be finished.

The body of Capt. William I. Moore, U.S.N., retired, who died at Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 19, was brought to this city for interment Feb. 22.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., March 8, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. J. Peterson, U.S.N., has reported and taken up the duties of head of the Department of Education. Ensign Raymond Asserson arrived last week and has been assigned duty as an instructor in the Education Department. Ensign Zeno W. Wicks left for his home in New York preparatory to reporting for duty aboard the Sacramento. Civil Engr. Paul Jones Bean, U.S.N., appeared before the Naval Retiring Board of this station on March 3. Lieut. (J.G.) William C. Faus, U.S.N., under treatment for several weeks at the Naval Hospital across the ravine, has gone to the Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

On Feb. 25 a very sad accident occurred just outside the outer breakwater when one of the cutters at seamanship drill, boats under oars, careened heavily to the port side in a deep trough at a large wave struck the starboard quarter, resulting in five men being thrown into the water, two of whom were drowned. Two men were able to get a grip on the gunwale and were hauled aboard; another swam to a pile at the entrance of the outer basin, but the other two were lost. One of these was the instructor in the boat, Chief Gunner's Mate Robert N. Walter, and the other was Apprentice Seaman Bradford N. Bixby. Their bodies were recovered after being in the water for about twenty-five minutes and all efforts were made to bring them back to life. A pulmotor and a lungmotor were used, but not a sign of life was observed. A particular act of courage and loyalty was shown by Apprentice Seaman Andrew J. Gleeson when Walter's body was seen floating head-down, off shore about 150 yards. Gleeson dove off the breakwater and swam out to the body, secured a line to it and the men ashore pulled it in. The water was ice cold and the wind was freezing, yet Gleeson did not hesitate a minute. The shock he got from the water and the exertion of the swim made him sick for several days. The board of inquest found these men to have met death in the line of duty.

A novel shooting gallery has been installed by the Athletic Association in the basement of the Educational Building. It is similar to the shooting galleries seen in amusement parks, where one is implored to try his skill at the rate of six shots for a quarter. The ammunition used will be .22 shots, but the rifles will be of regulation weight and size. Thus the apprentice seaman will be able to get fun out of shooting at a cheap price, but at the same time will get the benefit of being trained in the handling of the regulation rifle.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 4, 1916.

Serving tea at the polo game Sunday were Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Mrs. James H. Reeves, Miss Cochrane, of Baltimore, Miss Isabelle Crosby, Miss Jean Aubrey, Mrs. Galbraith and Mrs. Harold B. Johnson. Col. and Mrs. Bundy entertained Saturday afternoon at the Gunter bailey marienda. The guests included Capt. and Mesdames Adams, Reeves, Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Cushman, Lieutenants Crittenden, Rafferty, Conklin, Heard, Hixon and McQuillan, the Misses Crosby, Misses Bullis, Goode, Wilkins, Winn, Smith, Cochrane, Capt. and Mrs. Foulis, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo. The rounder polo program was well attended Sunday afternoon, the teams playing exhibition chukkers. The 3d Cavalry team defeated the San Antonio quartette, in three periods, 5 to 0. A combined team from the Staff and from the 3d Field Artillery fours defeated the 3d Cavalry team in three chukkers, 2 to 0. The Staff and the 3d Cavalry players then combined forces against the combined forces of the San Antonio and the Artillery teams, the Staff-Cavalry team defeating the other mixed quartette, in one chukker, 1 to 0. The work of Captain Adams, Harold Kayton, Bill Meadows and Lieutenant Johnson was commendable, all these players handling their mounts in first-class style. Many of the regulars were absent, but able substitutes filled their positions acceptably.

Aviators of the 1st Aero Squadron provided the big feature for the entertainment of the garrison Sunday. An exhibition flight was given by the Army fliers, in which five machines were used. It afforded thrills aplenty. Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry looped-the-loop and performed other feats of fancy flying. It was on the homeward trip that Lieutenant Carberry did his spectacular work. Flying comparatively low and about over the country club, the plane was seen to dip and then turn completely over. After righting himself and proceeding a little further, Lieutenant Carberry executed another loop, after which he threw in side-chutes and spiral glides for good measure.

Lieut. W. C. Sherman entertained Saturday evening at the Gunter dance. The guests included Miss Katharine Winn, Miss Mildred Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Foulis, and Lieutenants Chapman, Kilner, Gorrell and Christie. The Staff post card party was held at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum Tuesday evening. Mrs. George Bell, jr., presided here at home day yesterday when she was assisted by Mesdames Harry Landis, H. D. Thompson, Brady, Francis Bell Payne, Howell Wellington Jones, Conger Pratt and Miss Alice O'Grady. Mrs. Lucien Taliaferro, wife of Lieutenant Taliaferro, arrived Wednesday from Eagle Pass to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cridder.

Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Mrs. John T. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart Wildman, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Van Dyne, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hatch, Miss Gibson, Captain Dietrich and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stephenson formed a party at the St. Anthony dance Monday night. Lieut. and Mrs. Ford Richardson entertained at the dance for Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Richardson, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Holman, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt gave a Majestic party Monday night, after which they entertained at the St. Anthony dance for Capt. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brady, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Julia Crosby, Miss Isabelle Crosby and Lieutenants Moore, Sherman and Hixon.

Miss Mamie Geneva Doud gave a dinner in her home and a box party at the Grand Opera House to see "The Garden of Allah," complimenting Miss Starrow Devine Smith. Madame Rogers, of Maine, is the guest of her son, Col. Harry L. Rogers. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell entertained at dinner Thursday at the St. Anthony for Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Col. and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Barnum, Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Gantz, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, Miss Alice O'Grady, Miss Katharine Wilkins, Mrs. Francis B. Payne, Major Bennett, Major Wilkins, Lieuts. Charles B. Moore and Hixon.

Col. and Mrs. Harry Rogers gave a dinner-dance last evening for Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Col. and Mrs. Ireland, Major and Mrs. Barnum, Major and Mrs. Winn, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Dwight, Captain Dietrich, Capt. and Mrs. Foulis, Mrs. J. S. Rogers and Lieut. Charles B. Moore.

The Telephone Bowling Team, of San Antonio, with the assistance of Pat Thomas, of the Sams Company five, defeated the Fort Sam Houston quintette in two out of three games on the post alleys Friday night, taking the second and third battles, 741 to 706 and 840 to 795, losing the opening game, 693 to 734. In the grand total of pins the phone squad was just 33 to the good, which shows conclusively that the match was exceedingly close. Montaneau, anchor of the post combination, was the star of the night, capturing both the grand total and the single game honors, with 519 and 199, respectively.

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Major General Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, told the House Naval Committee on March 1 that the marine transport authorized three years ago was only forty per cent. complete. The present Navy transports, he said, were all converted merchantmen, unfitted for the work. He recommended that large caliber howitzers be substituted for 5-inch direct fire rifles in the marine advance base equipment at Philadelphia and San Francisco, and urged that the personnel of the corps be so increased that an advance base regiment for each coast could be maintained under training at all times, without being liable for expeditionary duty such as that in Hayti.

Major Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., will probably be appointed commandant of the Haitian constabulary when it is authorized by the bill now pending before the House. This bill authorizes the President of the United States to nominate the commandant and the President of Hayti to appoint him. The same system will apply to the other officers of the Haitian constabulary. Major Butler, who is frequently referred to as fighting Quaker of the Marine Corps, has been detailed to the work of making tentative enlistments and doing the preliminary work of organizing the Haitian constabulary. He has been so successful in this work that the Secretary of the Navy will probably recommend his nomination as commandant of the constabulary. The bill provides for an assistant commandant. It also creates the following grades in the organization: Four directors, eight inspectors, one quartermaster and paymaster director, two quartermasters and paymasters inspectors, one surgeon director, two assistant surgeon inspectors, eighteen company commanders, nineteen first lieutenants, eight machine gun lieutenants, five assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant; ten assistant surgeons, with the rank of second lieutenant. The grades above that of first lieutenant will be filled by commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and those of first lieutenant and below by the promotion non-commissioned officers in the Marine Corps. The second lieutenants and non-commissioned officers of the constabulary will be native

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Haitians. To provide for officers to be detailed to the constabulary, the bill increases the number of Marine Corps officers by two majors, twelve captains, eighteen first lieutenants, two captains assistant quartermasters, one captain assistant paymaster, and twenty-eight non-commissioned officers. To supply naval medical officers for the medical department of the constabulary, the bill adds the following officers to the Medical Corps of the Navy: one surgeon, two passed assistant surgeons, five hospitals stewards, ten hospital apprentices, first class.

The Bureau of Naval Intelligence is now being re-organized and enlarged, by Admiral Benson, upon orders from the Secretary of the Navy. The European war has developed the fact that the facilities of this bureau for securing information are totally inadequate, in what respect is not divulged, nor is it stated what is to be done to enlarge its facilities and how it is to be re-organized. All that is admitted is that there is to be a change in its organization and methods. There is an impression throughout the Navy that other countries have ways of securing information relative to our sea defenses much in excess of that obtained by our Navy Department concerning foreign powers. The hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs developed the fact that the Department has no definite information as to the size and the number of submarines that are in the fleets of the belligerents. The Allies have sunk more German submarines than that country had at the beginning of the war if the information collected by the Navy Department is correct. It is said that there is a dearth of reliable statistics on the caliber of the guns of the larger navies. The War Department has a well organized division of information in the War College and this has been invaluable in securing data upon which reports to Congress have been based. Other than the reports made public, it is stated that the War College has submitted confidential information to the Senate Military Committee which has guided the committee in formulating its bill. The Secretary of the Navy is anxious that the Naval Intelligence Bureau be similarly equipped and organized for the same purpose. He insists that a well organized Intelligence Bureau is more important to the Navy than to the Army, as there are more features of a sea force that can be kept secret. Not the least of these is the character of the armor plate that is being used by foreign navies.

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THE LATEST MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

The news appearing in another column indicates that the authorities at Washington have taken prompt action to round up and destroy the band of Mexican bandits, said to have been led in person by the notorious Pancho Villa, who killed a score or more of American soldiers and citizens in Columbus, N.M., in the early morning hours of last Thursday, March 9, and burned most of the town before they were driven off, with heavy loss to themselves. This is no time to mince words over Mexican neutrality and the inviolability of Mexican territory. We have had ample evidence in the past two years of how Mexicans regard the sanctity of American lives and the inviolability of American rights. If precedents are needed to justify an invasion of Mexican territory in pursuit of the bandits the Mexican government makes no attempt to control they are ample.

When a similar reign of terror existed along the border in 1877, President Hayes, himself an old soldier and jealous of the honor of the flag, issued instructions to General Ord, then in command of the border patrol, to follow up any Mexicans who ventured across the line. On June 18, 1877, several weeks after the President's order was published, the Mexican government protested vigorously and ordered its troops along the frontier to resist forcibly any invasion by American troops. It is recorded that one Mexican commander tried to make good the bluff, but in face of the Americans' determination he ran away. Beyond a considerable amount of bluster by the Mexican authorities nothing happened except that they found a way to put a stop to the outrages.

The point of it is that throughout 1877 American troops repeatedly crossed the border to run down miscreants, who had no semblance of military organization, but lived on robbery and murder, even under the reign of the able Diaz. If Carranza, who is supposed to represent law and order in Mexico to-day, should be moved to protest against an invasion of Mexican soil, let him be reminded that a few months ago when he was hard put to it to defeat the Villista forces in the North, this country permitted him to route troops over American territory on American trains, thus enabling him to strike his enemies in the flank and reinforce his besieged border-posts at will. Let him also be reminded that it was the United States which stood Mexico's friend in 1865, compelled the evacuation of the country by the French army under Bazaine, and made possible the dethronement of the Emperor Maximilian. All the payment this country has ever received for standing by the personal rights of the Mexicans upon that occasion has been in the shape of vilification, torture and outrage. By sharp, systematic pursuit it may be possible to punish the bandits, and the move would be as much in the interest of peaceful Mexicans as of American citizens.

The Army has long enough been placed in the position of a bear tied to a stick and baited by dogs. Under the circumstances, the men in command on the border are in a much better position to know how to act than persons sitting at desks in Washington. As matters have been allowed to drift, it has been the Army's part to stand helpless under cowardly blows. It is not as if we had a chivalrous enemy to fight. We have not. The Mexican bandit is a foe as treacherous as the Apache, whose blood runs in his veins. He recognizes nothing except force. The best thing Washington can do is to keep hands off and leave it to the Army on the border to inspire renewed respect for the United States along the Rio Grande. The task is not an easy one, thanks to the series of events in the recent past, but it will be in good hands if intrusted to the Army. Possibly the Conscript Fathers at Washington may take a hint from this Mexican incident that soldiers are not out of place even in a republic.

REPEALING THE "MANCHU" LAW.

From the reading of Section 8 of the Army bill as reported out of the House Committee on Military Affairs the working out of the "Manchu" law is not proving satisfactory to the statesmen on Capitol Hill. As it is construed, this section provides that majors may be redetailed to the staff corps for another term without an intervening tour of duty with the troops. Below the grade of major officers are required to serve only one year with the troops between details. The Manchu idea originated with the General Staff, which had put it into effect without seriously interfering with the administration of the affairs of the Army. It was recognized by the General Staff that certain officers were serving too long away from the troops and a policy was adopted by which officers were required to serve at least two out of every six years with the troops. Under extraordinary conditions exceptions were made by the General Staff in enforcing the rule. For instance, when an officer was engaged in any particular work he was allowed to complete it before being ordered back to his regi-

ment. This was done frequently as a matter of economy and was proving generally satisfactory throughout the Army.

But Congress passed the Detached Service or "Manchu" law, which took away from the War Department any discretion in the matter, and officers are frequently ordered back to their regiments to the great detriment of the Service. Now the committee proposes to repeal at least a part of the law and discriminate in favor of the staff corps. Section 8 of the House Army bill not only repeals part of the Detached Service law, but also places a premium on staff duty. Under it the Secretary of War is authorized to detail line officers to the next higher grade in the staff corps. This is entirely contrary to the recent reform in the administration of the affairs of the Army. All of the efforts of the War Department in recent years have been directed in the opposite course. It has been generally recognized that what the Army needs more than any other thing is troop commanders. In some quarters it has been urged that a premium should be offered to officers who are willing to assume the burdens of the Army in serving with troops in the field.

If the Army is to furnish a large number of officers to train citizen soldiers it is apparent that an effort should be made by the authorities to develop the highest type of line officer. Officers should not be discouraged from equipping themselves for service in the field by offering premiums to those that are seeking details with the staff corps. This section, to say the least, shows the inconsistency of the House Committee on Military Affairs. In the committee hearings the members are constantly objecting to the number of officers that are on duty in the War Department, but at the same time they voted to recommend legislation which places a premium upon staff corps duty. The provision also opens a way for a re-establishment of the objectionable bureau system which was stamped out when the detail system was adopted.

The Section of the House bill referred to (Sec. 8) provides that details "may be made from the Army at large from the grades in which vacancies to be filled by detail shall exist in said corps or departments, or from the next lower grades, and officers detailed to fill such vacancies in grades above that of captain in such a corps or department may be redetailed therein without a compulsory period of service outside thereof. Officers so detailed to fill vacancies below the grade of major in such a corps or department shall again be eligible for detail therein after having served for at least one year in the branches of the Service in which such officers shall respectively hold commissions."

ANALYSIS OF THE ARMY BILLS.

The assertion of the daily press that the Senate Army Reorganization bill, S. 4840, in its present form creates a large Army will provoke a smile among the military authorities of the larger powers. For instance, what will Japan think of the program of the Senate committee which gives this country at the end of five years seven divisions, with a total strength of about 178,000? Japan, according to the latest reports, has now an active or regular army of twenty-five divisions, with a strength of about 350,000. This is composed of 100 regiments of Infantry at war strength, compared with sixty-five regiments at peace strength as provided in the Senate bill at the end of five years. Japan has thirty-three regiments of Cavalry, as compared with twenty-five in the Senate bill; 186 batteries of Field Artillery, as compared with 126; and a correspondingly greater strength of other auxiliary troops in its active or regular army.

But this is the smallest part of Japan's war strength. Back of her regular or active army she has a reserve of about 2,000,000 men with regular army training of not less than two years. Congress and the Senate committee are discussing plans for about 750,000 National Guardsmen and Volunteers, with a few months' training. In shaping her diplomatic policy, Japan will not take in consideration what this country thinks it has in the way of an Army, but what it really has. Japan will compare her forces with the trained troops of the United States in making demands upon this country. The same process of reasoning will be employed by other countries in shaping any demands they may decide to make upon the United States at the close of the European war.

This is not said in criticism of the general character of the Senate bill, which is the first sincere effort that Congress has made to give the country a well balanced Army. It places our military policy on a sound basis, but does not give it a large Regular Army or provide means for creating an adequate force of trained soldiers. It is simply a step in the right direction.

The Senate Bill goes the limit in an effort to secure trained citizen soldiers by the Volunteer system. It authorizes the President to maintain Volunteer organizations with terms of enlistment which will suit any class of people or any local condition of the country. If the people do not respond voluntarily to the call under the Chamberlain bill, it will be clearly demonstrated that trained citizen soldiers cannot be obtained unless this country adopts the Swiss, Australian or some other compulsory military training system.

So far as the Regular Army or first line troops go the House bill, H.R. 12766, is a continuation of the old piecemeal system of legislation which has been the weakness of the country's military policy. No attempt is made to accept the recommendations of the War

College, and the unmilitary organization that is provided for in the bill is even more objectionable than the small increase for which it calls.

The Senate and House bills provide organizations as follows:

	Inf. Regts.	Cav. Regts.	Field Art. Regts.	Coast Art. Cos.	Eng'rs.
Senate.....	65	25 (126 batteries)	21	263	7 Regts., 2 m'd. Bns. (48 Co's.) 27 Co's.
House.....	41	15 (108 batteries)	12	222	
Difference....	24	10	18 batteries	41	21 Cos.

Both bills provide for 11 Signal Corps battalions and 7 Aero squadrons.

The Senate bill provides 7 Infantry divisions (63 regiments), plus 1 regiment for garrison for Alaska and one for garrison for Porto Rico and 2 Cavalry divisions (18 regiments) with the necessary additional Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, Signal troops and staff to complete, in every detail, the 7 Infantry divisions and 2 cavalry divisions, and provides that these divisions be maintained in time of peace at two-thirds their war strength, giving a total, including line and staff, of 178,000 men in the Army at peace strength, and approximately 248,000 men at war strength.

The House bill provides for 4 Infantry divisions complete, plus 4 regiments; 1 Cavalry division complete, plus 2 regiments; a surplus of 36 batteries of Field Artillery, the equivalent of 6 regiments; and a surplus of Signal Battalions and Aero squadrons sufficient for 7 divisions. Under the House bill, the peace strength of the Army, including line and staff, is 155,000 men, 140,000 being line troops; and the war strength, including line and staff, is approximately 172,000 men.

The Senate bill appears to follow very closely the recommendation of the General Staff in its Policy Report as to number of divisions, but reduces the strength for these organizations from full war strength as recommended by the General Staff to two-thirds of their war strength.

In its Policy Report the General Staff held that the minimum number of mobile troops needed in the United States in organizations of the Mobile Army was 121,000 under training with the colors, and 379,000 that had received the minimum training of two years with the Regular Army in the Reserve; giving a total of 500,000 thoroughly trained mobile troops with the colors and with the Reserve, the troops in the Reserve to be fully organized into regiments, brigades and divisions so as to be immediately available upon mobilization. This number was based on the number of men that could be brought against this country on Aug. 1, 1914, in one expedition, by one of the strongest single powers—420,000 men.

By the organization of the reserve of 379,000 into divisions we would have approximately 18 divisions; these together with the divisions of the active Army would give a total of 27. The maximum reserve that the organization provided in the Senate bill, maintained at two-third strength, can produce is approximately 250,000 men; of these 70,000 would be required to raise the existing divisions to war strength, leaving 182,000 to replace losses or to form new organizations. If formed into new organizations there would be 9 new divisions, giving a total of 18 divisions instead of 25 recommended by the General Staff for our first resisting force. The organizations given in the House bill raised to war strength give a total line and staff of approximately 172,000, a difference in war strength between the House and Senate of approximately 76,000 men in the active Army. The maximum Reserve that can be produced by the House bill appears to be 132,000 men. Of this number 17,000 would be needed to raise the organizations provided from the peace to the war footing, leaving 115,000 to be organized into new divisions—enough for a little less than 5 complete divisions, or giving a total of approximately 10 divisions.

To summarize, the General Staff report calls for 9 divisions in the active Army and 18 divisions in the Reserve. The Senate bill provides 9 divisions in the active Army and 9 divisions in the Reserve. The House bill provides 5 divisions in the active Army and approximately 5 divisions in the Reserve. It will thus be seen that the Senate bill will furnish a force 9 divisions smaller, or about 180,000 men, less than the General Staff called for for our first line, and the House bill will provide 17 divisions—341,000—less than the minimum proposed by the General Staff for the first line.

Bryan's "Sun-up to sunset" army of a million men, at a slightly reduced strength, is included in the Hay Army Reorganization bill, according to the report of Chairman Hay which appears on another page of this issue. Under this head, Mr. Hay says that there are 995,790 men trained and in the country. This assertion will be questioned from two sources. There is no doubt that Bryan will object to Chairman Hay's assumption that the bill reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs created this mythical military force which was brought into existence during one of the Commoner's lofty flights of eloquence. This million men, who Bryan declared so defiantly would spring to arms at the call of the President, according to the pacifists is not the result of any legislation passed by Congress or now under consideration. Chairman Hay in his report to the House says that this bill provides for: "In time of peace, 140,000; reserve of Regular Army, 60,000; National Guard, 129,000; men trained and in the country,

995,790; total, 1,324,790. Men who will be at once available upon the passage of this bill." His statement that this force will be available upon the passage of the bill does not harmonize with the provisions of the measure as it came from the committee. Under the terms of the bill, the Regular Army is to be raised to 140,000 in four increments. It will easily take six years to secure the reserve of 60,000 which Chairman Hay claims as the result of the passage of the bill. Two years will be a short time in which to reorganize the National Guard and bring it up to a strength of 129,000. The statement that there are 995,790 men trained for military service is open to attack as an attempt to deceive the people as to the military resources of the country. Judged by the standards of all of the great Powers, there is not ten per cent. of this number that will be ready for field service. As a matter of fact the statistics of the War Department will show that there never was a time in the history of the country when there was such a small percentage of its population having training which would qualify them for service in war against any of the great Powers.

Despite the announcements of Chairman Tillman, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, far from satisfactory progress is being made toward the passage of a Navy Personnel bill. It will be recalled that at last session, when the Plucking Board law was repealed, not only the Secretary of the Navy but the chairmen of both Naval Affairs Committees stated that there would be some comprehensive Navy personnel legislation at this session. The delay, in a measure, is due to the extended consideration which the Personnel Board gave to the subject. For over a year the board was working on the bill, and even now some of the members are not satisfied with it. Although the House Committee is not ready to take up the bill at present, an unfavorable impression has been created upon the members of the committee by the failure of the Navy to agree upon the terms of the bill. Chairman Tillman, apparently growing impatient, addressed a letter to the Navy Department and asked for the Personnel Board's report. The report was sent up to both committees, and it was assumed that the Senate committee would take up the bill immediately. But the report was followed by a letter from the Secretary, in which he stated that he wanted to make some further recommendations. If the bill is not reported by the Senate Committee, there is grave danger of its being caught in the usual jam of important bills which comes at the close of the session. Judging by present progress, the House Committee will not report the Naval Appropriation bill until some time in April. Then the House Committee will be tired of hearings and Chairman Padgett will experience no end of trouble in securing consideration for the Personnel bill. If the House Committee does take it up, the hearings are apt to be long drawn affairs, and the bill will not come out until very late in the session. The way is open through the Senate Committee, which could report it and pass it, either as an independent measure or as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. Hearings could be held before the Senate Committee while the House is considering the Appropriation bill, and much progress could be made if the advocates of the Navy Personnel bill take it up with the Senate Committee. The statement by Admiral Fletcher (on page 902) indicates the strength of the opposition to the promotion feature of the Personnel bill.

It is very fortunate for the country that the two houses of Congress have decided that it is not their business to undertake the direction of international negotiations, as this is a matter which should be left to the Executive. The question of our dealings with Germany on the subject of the proposed classification of commercial vessels carrying a gun, no matter what its size, with armed vessels of war subject to attack without notice, is far too delicate a one, and is too full of the possibilities of international complication, to be subject to discussion in open debate in Congress. Sufficient mischief has been done already by the meddling of Congress in this matter. It might possibly be conceded that a merchant vessel armed for the express purpose of attacking a submarine is subject to the rules of war applying to armed vessels, but how are the German submarines to definitely determine whether a merchant vessel it encounters is one which subjects it to the danger of attack? Assuming that the commander of a submarine is sufficiently satisfied on this point to sink without warning a passenger vessel carrying American citizens, how is he to demonstrate the fact to the satisfaction of the American Government? The German point of view is that a submarine can locate a ship at a distance of close on to six miles, but while it is seeking to demonstrate whether the vessel in question is a peaceable merchantman or a dangerous enemy it is subject to the possibility of receiving a shot which may send it to the bottom, for a submarine is vulnerable to even light artillery. We believe that the German captain of a submarine would prefer to see a thousand civilians, men, women and children, sunk in the depths of the sea rather than risk his own vessel. This new warfare will give many opportunities for "mistakes," and after a merchant ship is sunk the question of whether she subjected herself to the law against armed belligerents or not gives opportunity for endless discussion, which is full of the possibilities of international complication such as no body of legislative debaters can deal with.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER'S STRONG ARGUMENT AGAINST IT.

In the opinion of Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., promotion by selection would be detrimental to the best interests of the naval service. Other officers who appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs have declared that this system should be carefully safeguarded and expressed doubt as to whether it could be worked out satisfactorily, but the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet was the first to express himself as opposed to the system of promotion that has been recommended by the Secretary of the Navy and the Personnel Board. In discussing personnel, Admiral Fletcher said:

"I have listened to arguments for and against selection during my whole naval career, and am convinced that promotion by selection would be determined to the best interests of the naval service. This conviction is shared by the majority of the higher ranking officers.

"The arguments used in favor of selection are based upon incorrect assumptions and incorrect comparisons. They do not present the actual conditions of the commissioned personnel of the Navy.

"The principal argument in favor of promotion by selection is that such a system is in use in every walk of industrial life. The inference is drawn that selection would be best for the Navy.

"This comparison fails to take into account the radical difference which exists between the widely varied abilities of the personnel in a large commercial organization, and the more nearly equal abilities of a body of educated officers.

"In a business organization, all classes of people are employed representing every degree of intelligence from those who have the rudiments of an education to those who have the highest technical training. Here selection is a necessity. It is manifest that no other method can be pursued. From the common laborer to the manager each man is selected for his special class of work, for each is a specialist in his particular line.

"Naval officers, after a strict weeding process, have all been graduated at the same school. They are all given the same training and are all required to meet the same standard of efficiency. No officer can be promoted before his ability to perform the duties in the new grade has been thoroughly established. They are all so nearly of the same ability that it is an extremely difficult matter out of ninety per cent. of them in any one grade to tell who will be the best man in the future. The past performance of over ninety per cent. of any one grade has been of a high and satisfactory standard, and there has been relatively little difference in the ability of any of them.

"How then shall we pick this one or that one and say that in the future, in the next grade, this man will be superior to the large majority of his equally endowed fellows who are practically as able as he?

"In the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander, where there is employed the more strictly technical knowledge of gunnery and engineering, a high reputation has often been made by officers who, upon arriving at command rank, are never heard of professionally.

"The naval profession requires expert knowledge in nearly every phase of human activity; it requires knowledge of engineering, electricity, navigation, seamanship, law, ordnance, gunnery, tactics, strategy, military organization, and command. Many officers have specialized in one or another of these technical subjects, and have become widely known, through their work in that specialty. Others are known as good organizers and handlers of men. All are needed to make an efficient service, and one not more than another. What qualifications are to be given preference in selection for promotion? Are we to select the best ordnance officer, or the best engineer, or the best tactician, or the plodding man whose even balance and sound judgment enable him to give a correct decision where a brilliant specialist may fail; or are we to select through some intricate mathematical process of voting? These officers are a body of experts; the selection of who are the best is only a fancied discrimination.

"The next argument advanced in favor of selection is that it stimulates officers to make greater exertion in the performance of duty, and is an incentive for a more strenuous striving toward excellence. The theory of itself sounds true, but does not apply where there already exists an extraordinary amount of incentive to excel.

"Among naval officers the highest incentive to duty is the commendation of fellow officers. A keen rivalry in gunnery, engineering and tactics exists among the ships of the fleet and officers labor to be stamped by their fellows as efficient and successful men. In addition to the praise of their fellows there is official recognition by letters of commendation from the President and from the Secretary of the Navy. There is still a further incentive from the certainty that the efficient officer will be chosen for the responsible positions. All of these far surpass the incentive given by the money compensation which comes with increase of rank.

"Anyone who is familiar with the spirit of officers in the fleet, and who knows how much every captain and his officers are wrapped up in the work of making his ship attain the highest efficiency; and who knows how keen is the disappointment when his efforts fail; well knows that additional stimulus is unnecessary.

"Too much incentive among men equally qualified may be more detrimental than beneficial. When efficient officers labor under the constant strain that their promotion may be in doubt, and that some more fortunate and probably less efficient officer may be passed over their heads, there is bound to be produced an unhealthy condition. Minds will be bent more towards ways and means of securing promotion than toward the prosecution of the tasks of gunnery and engineering.

"The form of selection that exists in our Service today is the proper and logical one. It is selection to the responsible positions and selection to positions for which officers are particularly fitted. For example, an officer is selected to be a gunnery officer of a dreadnought or of a cruiser, to be an engineer of a fast turbine ship or one of the older type, to command a submarine or a destroyer, to command a dreadnought, to perform the duties of Chief of Bureau, Chief of Operations, General Board, War College, etc. Flag officers, too, are selected in accordance with their ability to handle the responsible situations in command of divisions, squadrons and fleets.

"This form of selection answers every argument, and fulfills all the requirements of any form of selection needed in the naval service. It gets the right man in the right place; it gives a just regard for merit; and it furnishes every incentive and spur to excel.

"All of these worthy things are accomplished now without introducing the evils that come with 'selection for rank,' or promotion by selection, as it is popularly styled.

"Flow of Promotion.—The reason that promotion by

selection receives any following at all, even among the younger officers and in spite of its evil effects upon a military service, is because it has invariably been linked with some scheme for providing a more rapid flow of promotion.

"The method usually proposed for creating vacancies, so that selection can then be used to fill them, is to retire or place in reserve officers who have obtained a certain age in the various grades. This has met in Congress the same opposition that was encountered by the Plucking Board; namely, that Congress is reluctant to retire or place in reserve an able-bodied and able-minded man who receives pay but renders no service to the Government.

"If a means can be devised by which men are not kept in idleness while enjoying a government salary, it is believed that Congress would enact any reasonable legislation.

"There is a slight flow of promotion due to deaths and retirements in the upper ranks. There is, in addition, a certain deterioration in men which may be placed at about three or four out of every hundred. With these few removed the efficiency of the men left is of a high standard. The efforts of an able flag officer may be of no avail if his captains are not of a high average. As you look down the battle line and feel that every captain is of good sound judgment and can be depended upon you feel that the strength of your line is assured.

"How futile and what turmoil is caused by trying to select for rank from this majority of equally able men. The few in the higher grades who are not of the high average of the majority are men ably qualified for many positions in the Government service. They can be assigned to those positions which are already of considerable expense to the Government and can render excellent service for many years.

"This will solve not only the question of flow of promotion, but will at the same time settle the question of officers receiving remuneration without rendering service to the Government. I would suggest that this problem be solved by the following act:

"The President of the United States is authorized to transfer annually not exceeding four per cent. of the captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders from the active Navy list to other duty in the Government service, and such officers will not thereafter be in the regular line of promotion."

"By the passage of this act the naval service will, as a whole, be made more efficient and will be spared the evils of promotion by selection. The Government is at the same time saved money by reason of officers transferred being placed to work.

"There are many positions in the Government service which naval officers are well qualified to fill, and many which they formerly filled. These may be found in the Lighthouse Service, Coast Survey Service, Consular Service, Diplomatic Service, and in the naval service itself, as inspectors of machinery, and as officers in certain offices of the Navy Department and at navy yards. There would be no difficulty in finding two or three hundred positions of this character that would amply take care of the overflow from the line."

In this connection Chairman Padgett asked the Admiral to submit his opinion as to the number of officers in higher grades which should be provided for immediately in order to relieve the shortage in that respect. Admiral Fletcher suggested that in addition to the regular promotions, two rear admirals be created each year for six years, six captains a year for five years, fifteen commanders a year for five years, and that all lieutenant commanders should become lieutenant commanders after eight years' service in the lower grade. About fifty lieutenant commanders would be eligible immediately, he said, under this plan.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER ON THE FLEET.

Only fifteen of the twenty-one battleships in the Atlantic Fleet are in active service in West Indian waters, Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, told the House Committee on Naval Affairs last week. Three of the six other capital ships assigned to the fleet are so undermanned that they cannot go to sea and three are undergoing repairs. The fifteen ships at sea, he declared, are short from eight to seventeen officers each of the number allowed under the regulations, while the fleet, as a whole, is deficient about 1,000 coal passers, electricians, gunners' mates and other trained enlisted men, although the total strength is actually about 100 above the allowance of regulations. The shortage in the various ratings, Admiral Fletcher said in reply to questions, would not materially injure the efficiency of the fleet if it were called upon to engage an enemy. At the same time, he said that it was the opinion, not only of himself, but of boards of officers who had studied the subject, that the battleship squadrons of the fleet required at least 5,000 men additional to the complements now assigned to them. The lack of officers was the most serious aspect of the situation, as it requires ten years to train a competent commander or lieutenant commander. Also, it was the Admiral's opinion that nothing Congress could do would remedy this situation at once. He believed that the only effective and logical corrective would be the increase of the brigade of midshipmen at Annapolis to a strength of 2,000 and wait the development of new trained material.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

Concerning the effective strength of the Navy, Admiral Fletcher ranked it "some place between third and fourth" among the navies of the world, with "a good margin over Japan, which was fifth." He added that he could not make a closer comparison, because he lacked definite knowledge of the development of the French navy since the beginning of the war. "If we consider that dreadnoughts constitute the main fighting strength of any navy, and place their order of merit in the order of number of dreadnoughts now in commission, it would run something like this: England, 48; Germany, 25; the United States, 8; France, 7. That includes battle cruisers. If we measure their relative strength by means of destroyers, which is another important fighting element of the fleet, we find that it runs about in the same proportion."

Increase our present force of forty-two battleships of all types, he went on, by three additional dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers, and "we could reasonably expect to make a good defense, although not an absolute one," of both coasts against any combination of two Powers that did not include Great Britain. Pressed by Representatives as to whether he meant that our fleet would then equal Germany's, Admiral Fletcher replied that he thought it would, as far as Germany's strength today is concerned. It was true that Germany had seven battle cruisers, but he believed that the four battle cruisers, such as were planned by the General Board, with thirty-five knots speed and batteries of 14-inch guns, would more than offset this majority of three. He was even inclined to believe that three battle

cruisers of the new type would equal Germany's entire fleet of such craft.

It was the Admiral's opinion that the 15-inch gun would meet all present requirements of our Navy, and that that caliber should be adopted. On the subject of the powder at present supplied, he said he believed "that we have as good powder as any country in the world, if not better. In the fleet we have absolute confidence in it. I will give you an example of the efficiency of the ballistics. In this recent target practice we found it necessary to reduce the velocity of some of the guns from, say, 2,900 feet to 2,600 feet. We decided to do this the day before target practice. It was necessary to change the weight of all the powder charges. This was done before nine o'clock on the evening previous to target practice, and the ship went out the next day and conducted her target practice and the ballistics were perfect; that is, every shot went where it was aimed just as accurately as it did with the charges which had been previously tried by trial and experiment."

Of the projectiles used for the big guns, Admiral Fletcher expressed the belief that they were of a high standard, "the best we can get in this country."

TARGET PRACTICE.

Referring to target practice during the past year in Chesapeake Bay at a range of 12,000 yards (about seven miles), the Admiral estimated, on the basis of the results shown, "that about 80 or 90 per cent. of those shots would have struck a battleship. I might add, that this firing was done under most favorable conditions, smooth water, the distance accurately known, and all the ballistic data most carefully compiled beforehand." Later in the hearing the Admiral said:

"Our last elementary target practice was held in the fall. That practice was very satisfactory, and was not only up to the usual standard, but the percentage of hits on the target was about forty per cent. greater than they were the year before, and better than in any previous target practice—elementary target practice—ever held at sea. The conditions were favorable. This elementary practice is what is generally known as the gun-pointers' test; and that probably represents the efficiency of our target practice, as far as straight shooting is concerned, better than any other form of practice. * * * Our other practice with the target was satisfactory and up to the standard of previous years."

"This European war has brought out in a striking form the necessity of going to longer ranges, and the Department approved the recommendation to have our target practice this year at a much greater range than heretofore. This refers to what we call battle practice; that is, where the target practice more nearly simulates the conditions of what would take place in battle between ships at sea. The results of this long-range firing have proved much more successful than was anticipated. * * * In some cases the percentage of hits was as high as they made at the shorter range of 10,000 or 12,000 yards. In one case a ship made seven hits on this small target out of forty-two shots. * * * The ship opened fire at 18,000 yards, and this distance was gradually decreased, but the average range was about 16,000, which is far in excess of anything we have reports of from abroad."

A committeeman wanted to know if this showed a high efficiency in gunnery. "Yes, sir," answered Admiral Fletcher, "it shows a high efficiency."

"This is the first time it has ever been attempted at that distance, is it not?" asked Chairman Padgett.

"As far as we know that is the first time it has ever been attempted by any country," replied the Admiral.

NEEDS OF THE FLEET.

Speaking of the efficiency of equipment, Admiral Fletcher declared that while the ships of the Navy compared favorably with ships of similar types of other navies, the fleet was lacking in destroyers, the submarines were deficient in seagoing quality and habitability, and the aircraft were far behind developments abroad. He advocated continuation of the policy of the Navy Department of building vessels of a little greater displacement, power and speed than ships authorized or laid down at the same time abroad. "The best, the cheapest, way to do is to build vessels that are superior—slightly superior—and in order to do this you should make them of increased displacement, so as to get increased offense, increased defense, and especially increased speed. Speed is most important."

He continued: "As to the efficiency and condition of our Navy, I can give you information more particularly in regard to the active fleet now in commission in the Atlantic. There is shown to be a shortage in personnel of both officers and men, but the efficiency of the personnel now with the fleet meets every requirement. There is no body of officers in any navy of the world that are better educated. There are none more skilled in their profession, and none required to maintain a higher standard of efficiency, than those in our Navy. The enlisted men who man our battleships are the best the country can produce. They come from good homes, and from every state in the Union. They are picked men, from a high mental and physical standard, for their work. They are well cared for, well clothed, well fed, and well paid. They have plenty of exercise and drilling in the open air. They lead healthy lives and are afforded every practicable recreation and amusement. We are amply repaid for this by their efficiency. As far as can be ascertained there is no fleet that is more constantly drilled or exercised than our fleet on the Atlantic coast, or any fleet where more exacting requirements are demanded. This is borne out by the results shown in our maneuvers, our war games, our tactical problems, and our target practice. Had I any doubt upon these questions of personnel and efficiency as far as the active fleet is concerned, I would not hesitate to inform this committee, in order that steps might be taken to remedy these defects."

On the closing day of Admiral Fletcher's hearing, some of the committeemen who are opposed to the Administration's defense program, asked him how much it would cost to make our Navy equal to the strongest by 1925, and he replied that approximately \$1,500,000,000 would be required for new ships, while the annual upkeep charges would amount to \$760,000,000. The United States was wealthy enough to support such an outlay, if necessary, he added. Asked if he did not think that a race in building warships between two nations invariably led to war, Admiral Fletcher answered, "No." Failure to prepare, he pointed out, was merely making certain that a nation would have to surrender its rights upon demand. He agreed with certain Representatives that the European war would probably be ended within a year and a half, and that the close of the war would see the greatest opportunity yet afforded to bring about an international disarmament agreement or agreement to limit armaments. But he insisted that this eventuality was too problematical to place reliance on it. He said that there had been no development in high explosive shells worth mentioning

in the last two years or anything else calculated to shake his faith in heavily armored ships as the main dependence of a Navy.

(A brief account of Admiral Fletcher's testimony on the first day of his appearance before the committee was printed in our last issue.)

Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee this week to urge that Congress amend the act authorizing the construction of two fleet submarines to have a surface speed of twenty knots, so that bidders need not guarantee a speed of more than nineteen knots. They explained that upon advertising for bids it had been found that contractors would not guarantee the speed called for in the Navy Department's specifications, based upon the Congressional bill authorizing the new construction of submarines. One bidder, however, was willing to guarantee a surface speed of nineteen knots and both bureau chiefs recommended that it be made possible to accept this bid. They both likewise disagreed with Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, commander of the Submarine Flotilla, and other submarine officers, as to the desirability of abandoning all other types of submarines for the 800-ton boats now used in the German navy. They believed it impossible to meet Admiral Grant's requirements of speed, endurance and habitability with craft of such size. Admiral Taylor recommended that three 800-ton boats be built as experiments, ordinary conditions of construction being set aside, in order that they might be produced in the shortest possible time.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The whole war just now is Verdun. Fighting continues in other parts of France as well as in other theaters of the war, but the struggle for the great gateway to France absorbs all interest. The German attack has continued to develop and the besieging lines are creeping closer on the north and the east.

Even more ominous is a strong German attack on the west side of the Meuse. Under cover of this assault south of the Argonne the attack seems likely to interpose an arm whose function will be to prevent the escape of the garrison toward Paris if Verdun falls. French artillery officers say that the great German howitzers have been vastly improved and that in speed and accuracy they now compare with and in destructive power conquer the French seventy-fives. If this estimate of artillery values is correct Verdun will fall. It is to be anticipated in that event that there will be a new entrenched area of fighting somewhere west of the Meuse blocking the way toward Paris.

In Mesopotamia hard fighting is reported between the Turks and General Aylmer's relief column near the town of Nasrîe. The British are said to be moving strong reinforcements toward Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend is still besieged.

In Western Egypt the British have reoccupied without opposition the town of Sidi Barani, which had been occupied for three months by tribesmen commanded by Turkish officers.

In Armenia the great Russian advance has continued in various directions beyond Erzeroum, encountering very little opposition from the demoralized Turks. There does not seem to have been much progress northward through the very difficult mountain country toward Trebizond, but this important coast town has been bombarded by the Russian fleet. The Russians operating along the Black Sea coast have occupied Rizeh and are now approaching Solakly, less than thirty miles from Trebizond. Southward from Erzeroum the Russians have marched upon Bitlis, an important mountain city west of Lake Van. This column occupied Kamalk and the Nekavank Convent, seven miles northeast of Bitlis. From these positions the advance continued, and finally Bitlis was taken by assault. Among the prisoners were forty Turkish officers, including a colonel—twenty guns of the latest Krupp type were taken. From Bitlis it is a little more than 400 miles to Bagdad.

In Persia the Russian column which took Kerman-shah has not encountered any serious resistance in the region immediately adjoining the captured city.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The siege of Verdun has continued to develop during the week and after a series of furious battles north, east, southeast and northwest the lines of investment have made steady progress at almost every point. A week ago the Germans had just firmly gripped Fort Douaumont, but the French by heroic counter attacks had pushed up on to the high ridge to the west and occupied the fortified village of Douaumont.

Here fighting was continuous and deadly, but finally the great power of the German offensive won and the village and then the ridge passed to them. In the hard, close fighting through the fortified village and the deep ravines which intersect the terrain both sides lost heavily. Hardaumont redoubt, east of Douaumont, was retaken by the French, and subsequently lost again after a bitter struggle. The Germans took more than 1,000 unwounded prisoners. The Cote de Talou and Cote du Poivre, important ridges between Samogneux and Vacherauville, just east of the Meuse, are now firmly held by the Germans.

Gradually the German attack developed to the east and southeast, between Etain and Fresnes in the Woëvre. A particularly stubborn defense saved Fresnes for ten days or more, but finally the last house was lost and the Germans captured eleven officers and over 700 men. Two miles to the north the German infantry worked toward the west through Hennemont woods, where they captured several guns of heaviest caliber. Beyond Hennemont woods the attack continued to gain and the villages of Maranville and Blanche, on the Chatillon-Abancourt road, were both taken.

From Feb. 22 to March 4 the Germans captured on the Verdun battlefield 115 cannon and 161 machine-guns.

On the west side of the Meuse a very important development was a strong German attack from the Bethincourt-Forges sector toward the south. Positions on both banks of Forges Brook were taken below Bethincourt over a front of nearly four miles and to a depth of nearly two miles. The village of Regneville, two miles east of Forges on the river, was taken, as well as the heights of Raben and the Cumieres wood. Cumieres is two miles directly south of Forges. Counter attacks against the Germans in the southern boundaries of these wood positions were repulsed with sanguinary losses. The Germans captured in this advance fifty-eight officers and 3,277 men, with ten cannon and much war material.

The line on the west of the river is being brought into alignment with the positions on the east bank and there can be no doubt that before the siege is concluded the Germans will develop a strong effort to push down to and cut the Verdun-St. Meneshauld line of communication toward the west.

In Belgium French and Belgian batteries continue to bombard various German positions, including Lange-marck, Steenstraete and Dixmude.

In the Ypres sector the British recaptured the trenches lost a month ago at the bluff of the Ypres-Comines Canal. They also captured a small salient of the original German line and took 254 prisoners, including five officers. They have held most of this ground despite heavy counter attacks. Following this fighting there has been a terrific artillery engagement about these positions. The British reports say the Germans are using not less than 200 guns of all calibers and that the firing is almost continuous.

South of La Bassee five British mines were exploded near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and the infantry succeeded in occupying all of the craters, one of which contained the Germans' main mining shaft. Severe fighting has been continuous about the British positions north-east of Vermelles.

Between the Somme and the Oise French batteries destroyed a German work near Beauvraignes, four miles south of Roye.

In Champagne the French made a strong counter attack at night against the position east of the Maisons-de-Champagne Farm, which the Germans had recaptured a week ago. A lodgment was effected in part of the trenches, but grenade fighting continues and the result is not yet assured, although three officers and eighty-two German soldiers were made prisoners.

Between Mont Tetu and Maisons-de-Champagne the Germans won a section of French trenches in an attack made with liquid flame.

In the Argonne the French batteries have concentrated their fire upon enemy positions north of Harazée, at La Fille Morte and in the choppy wood. The Germans exploded two mines between Haute Chevanchee and Hill 285, where they gained a foothold in the French trenches. Part of this was lost when the French counter attacked, but the Germans appear to have held the crater.

In the Vosges the Germans captured a French position northwest of Altkirch by advancing 400 meters on a front of 700 meters. This attack westward of Heidweiler followed a vigorous cannonade by heavy artillery and mine throwers and the infantry charged across deep snow. More than 100 of the defenders lay dead in the trenches and eighty were captured.

East of Seppois, in upper Alsace, a grenade attack enabled the French to recover some sections of the trenches which they lost a month ago on the right bank of La Grande Lague.

Adjutant Navarre, of the French air service, brought down near Douaumont his sixth enemy aeroplane. Both machine and wounded passengers were captured. A German aeroplane shelled by French guns fell in flames near Siempes, in Champagne.

A squadron of sixteen French aeroplanes dropped 124 shells of all calibers on the Metz-Sablons station, where seventeen trains were grouped. A German squadron attacked, but the French lost only one of their machines. Another squadron dropped forty-four shells on the station at Chambley and forty on the station at Bendorf. German airships have been dropping bombs on villages occupied by the French to the west of Verdun.

A British official report tells of the loss of one of their aeroplanes, which was attacked by the noted German aviator, Lieutenant Immelmann. The enemy's fire perforated the gasoline tank at the first shot and as the descent began by volplaning another shot wounded the arm and smashed the fingers of the pilot, who continued to steer with his left hand while his brother officer amputated the crushed fingers. The airmen escaped, but the Germans captured the machine.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Riga sector, at Lake Babbit, the German works have been heavily bombarded and partly destroyed. On the Dvinsk front, near Illoukst, the fighting about mine craters continues, but the Germans were defeated in their efforts to occupy them. In one day the Russians exploded fourteen mines near Illoukst and managed to occupy six of the craters. In one crater a German detachment was surrounded in half of a demolished block-house. Southward of the Poniewesch Railroad the Russians report pushing the German line back slightly. Russian positions about Lake Sventen have been bombarded with shells weighing 150 pounds.

In the district of Tebartorysk the Russian artillery prevented the development of an attack started by German infantry.

There have been several spirited but unimportant outposts encounters in the region of the upper Strypa River and north of Bojana (Bukovina). Detachments of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army drove the Russians out of a position near Karpiloseka and occupied the trenches. Northwest of Tarnopol an Austrian force captured from the Russians a trench 1,000 meters in length. Artillery action is increasing about the Tarnopol region as well as on the Dniester and the Bessarabian frontier.

In a recent statement regarding the position in the region of Czernowitz the Austrians assert that their front has suffered no modifications whatever for the last half year.

German aviators have attacked the railway between Ljachowitschi and Luniniec, where reconnaissance had revealed great railway traffic. This region is about fifty miles northeast of Pinsk. Near Mitau, in the region south of Riga, a Russian aircraft was shot down and the crew captured. German aircraft have been active between Ikskull and Elesinhof, on the Dwina.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

An Austrian attack near Marter, south of Roncégno, in the Val Sugana, was repulsed and the Italian artillery has been bombarding the railroad station at Toblach. In the Lagarina valley a small Austrian attack near Mori was defeated.

Along the Isonzo the weather has continued to be bad, with snowfalls in the higher regions. Italian patrols have been active, but there have been no important encounters. Santa Lucia station and Tolmino have been shelled by the Italian batteries, which also attacked Austrian barracks behind Podgora Height, in the Goritzia sector.

There has been a marked decrease in the fighting along the edge of the Carso plateau.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

There has been no change whatever on this front. The Austrians report that they took when Durazzo was captured thirty-four Italian cannon and 11,400 rifles.

No news has been announced of an extension of the attack southward toward the remaining Italian base at

Aylona, nor has any further word come out of the mountains in the interior, where the Bulgarians occupied Elbasan many weeks ago.

The French and British are sitting tight at Saloniki, and even the French extension along the Greek frontier in the Vardar River sector seems to have paused. It has been announced that the great loss of life when the French auxiliary cruiser Provence was sunk recently was among French reinforcements destined for Saloniki.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

The mysterious German converted cruiser Moewe, which during her raids on the high seas captured or sunk fifteen of the enemy's merchant ships in less than two months, returned safely to a German port, on March 5, according to an official statement made by the German Naval General Staff. The name of the port the Moewe reached is not named, but according to Amsterdam advices, it was Wilhelmshaven. The Moewe, according to the official announcement, also had aboard of her \$250,000 in gold bars, taken from captured ships, and 199 prisoners taken from fifteen allied vessels, all British with the exception of one French and one Belgian, aggregating a tonnage of nearly 60,000. Of these fifteen vessels the majority were sunk, the German Admiralty says, while "a small part were sent as prizes to neutral ports." The Moewe, according to the statement, not only wrought havoc with enemy's merchant ships but also engaged in sowing mines at several points on "the enemy coast." It was one of the Moewe's mines, the Admiralty avers, that caused the sinking on Jan. 9 last of the British dreadnought Edward VII., from which every one of the 777 men aboard was saved by British rescue vessels. The capture of the British steamer, Saxon Prince, of 3,471 tons, and the French steamer Maroni, of 3,109 tons, as given in the list announced by the German Admiralty, had not previously been reported and it is probable they fell afoul of the Moewe on her home run. The Moewe has certainly made a record as a successful blockade runner and commerce destroyer, and the Germans have cause to feel elated at her clever work. Doubts are expressed in some quarters that the Moewe has really arrived home, and the opinion is expressed that the announcement was made to fool the Allied war ships, and that the Moewe is still at sea raiding. What we consider more likely is that most of the officers and men of the Moewe were transferred to one of the captured steamers, together with some guns, in order to provide another mysterious raider, which may be heard from soon. Count von Dohna, the Moewe's commander, belongs to the Schlodien, or Silesian, branch of his family, which is headed by Prince Richard von Dohna. He formerly commanded the gunboat Tsing-Tau in the China seas.

A new device to lure war ships to destruction, is said to have been devised by the Germans, according to the statement of Capt. B. J. Keely of the Steamer Hatfield at Baltimore, March 1. He says they now attach a submarine periscope to a mine, and he saw one in the English channel. He was about to ram it, in order to get a reward of \$2,500 offered, when he concluded that he had better not risk his ship. Shortly afterward a British patrol boat was spoken and the commander told of the periscope. An investigation developed that the periscope was attached to the mine.

The German Admiralty reports that on March 1 German submarines sank off Havre two French auxiliary cruisers, each armed with four cannon, and one British patrol boat at the mouth of the Thames. "The French man-of-war sunk on Feb. 8 off the Syrian coast was not the Sufferen," the statement continues, "but the armored cruiser Amiral Charner, as reported by the returned submarine." The loss of the Amiral Charner was confirmed Feb. 14 by information received by the French Ministry of Marine. The French deny that two armored cruisers were sunk on March 1, but admitted the loss of the auxiliary cruiser Provence on Feb. 26.

The British Admiralty announced on March 3 that the mine sweeper Primula was torpedoed and sunk on March 1 in the eastern Mediterranean while performing her usual duties. All the officers and crew, except three men, were saved and landed at Port Said.

Further details as to the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence II by a German submarine on Feb. 26 in the Mediterranean, announce that there were nearly 4,000 men on board when she was sunk. It was stated that on board the Provence were the staff of the Third Colonial Infantry Regiment, the Third Battalion, the Second company of the First Battalion, the Second Machine Gun Company and one extra company, in all nearly 4,000 men en route to Salonica. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors were taken to Malta and about four hundred to Melos by French and British patrol vessels summoned by wireless. The loss of upward of 3,130 lives is the greatest marine disaster known.

A warning against Swedes embarking on board armed merchantmen has been issued by the Swedish Government.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for British Foreign Affairs, authorized the following statement March 2, 1916, regarding armed British merchant ships. "The assumption apparently made by the German government that all British merchant ships are armed is entirely incorrect. Practically all British merchant ships employed in trade between the United States of America and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed. The claim, therefore, made by the German government to sink all British merchant ships at sight because of their armament is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly proven by the statement issued March 1 giving a list of British and neutral unarmed merchant ships which have been torpedoed by German submarines without warning."

Failing in the attempted blockade of Great Britain by submarines the Germans, it is reported, now hope to achieve their purpose by sowing numerous mines. These have already been scattered along the trade route to Holland, according to naval circles at London, and German submarines are reported to have been busy laying anchored mines between the mouth of the Thames and the Galloway lightship. It is in this neighborhood that many disasters have occurred during the last month.

A board of investigation was convened at San Diego, Cal., March 5, 1916, on the U.S. repair ship Iris, in an effort to fix responsibility for the gasoline explosion on board the destroyer Preble March 4, which resulted in the death of Coxswain Arthur Grossert and the injury of five seamen. The other men injured in the explosion were the following: Charles B. Johnson, boatswain's mate, and seamen Walter E. Eberle, John M. Mygree, Harold M. Franck and James D. Porter. The three last named are of the Iris crew and the others from the

Preble. According to unofficial reports the Board found that the fatal explosion was caused by one of the Preble's crew striking a match in a compartment filled with gasoline fumes, in which some of the men were repairing the rudder gear.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Blakely, at Newport, has been ordered to New York Yard for docking.

The Kentucky will remain two weeks at New Orleans and then proceed to Philadelphia, via Pensacola.

The U.S.S. Nevada has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

The E-2 has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, New York, as soon as practicable.

The Kentucky has been ordered placed in reserve upon arrival at Philadelphia. The Kearsarge was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, March 3.

The Lebanon has been transferred from the auxiliary division, Atlantic Fleet, to the mining and mine sweeping division, Atlantic Fleet.

The flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, has been transferred from the Milwaukee to the Maryland.

The flag of the commander of the Battleship Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Arkansas to the Texas.

The new U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Porter which is to have her standardization trials off the Maine coast, arrived at Rockland, Me., March 7, after a stormy passage from Philadelphia. On account of ice in the inner harbor she was obliged to anchor a thousand feet from the dock, and for that reason her trials may be delayed.

The U.S. torpedo destroyer MacDonough, Lieut. J. H. S. Dessez, met a severe wind storm off the Florida coast on March 4. She put into the harbor of Miami, March 7. She was conveying the submarine K-6 from Charleston, S.C., to Key West and in the severe storm lost the submarine, which was later recovered and turned over to the Peoria. The MacDonough proceeded to Pensacola March 7, after taking on coal.

The U.S. tug Wando was launched at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., on March 7 at 10 a.m. The sponsor was Miss Anne Bryan, daughter of Capt. B. C. Bryan, U.S.N., commandant of the yard. The launching was witnessed by a large number of persons including the Mayor of Charleston, officers of the yard and ships, their families and friends, and many persons from Charleston. It is the largest vessel that has been launched at the Charleston Navy Yard and it is the expectation that its construction will be followed by many other and larger vessels.

The U.S.S. Tennessee, Capt. Edward L. Beach, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., March 8, with Secretary McAdoo and a party of twenty representing the United States section of the Pan-American International High Commission on board the cruiser Tennessee for Buenos Ayres and other South American ports. Several of those in the party leaving on the Tennessee were accompanied by their wives, including Mrs. McAdoo and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, of New York. The Tennessee will stop at the Port of Spain, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, reaching Buenos Ayres on March 31. She will then round the Horn and take the delegates on board again at Valparaiso. The trip home will include stops at Callao, Panama and Savannah, ending at Hampton Roads on May 9.

The U.S. Navy tug Peoria, Chief Bo'sn. Thomas James, picked up the disabled submarine K-6 on March 5, and towed her to Pensacola, Fla. The K-6 developed engine trouble while bound for Key West for maneuvers, and was reported in distress off Jupiter Inlet March 4, with the destroyer MacDonough standing by for emergency. The Peoria was ordered to tow her in.

The Nero will leave San Francisco about March 15 for the West Coast of Mexico.

Edward P. Miller, a seaman on the U.S. destroyer Conyngham, who is said to be heir to \$100,000 left him by a relative in Germany, will remain working for \$26 a month in Uncle Sam's navy until the expiration of his four-year term, in December next. Although he may apply to purchase his discharge from the service, Miller will complete his enlistment.

Secretary Daniels has commended Virgule M. Coulter, hospital steward, with the marines at Cap Haitien, for devotion to duty. Coulter was the only hospital corps man on duty at Limonade, and although seriously ill himself, he continued to treat the other sick and to take hikes with the squads of Marines sent out from Limonade whenever he thought his presence was necessary. The records show that at various times the temperature of Coulter was as high as 105 and that he was delirious. Francis J. McKenna, fireman, second class, on board the Vermont, has been commended by Secretary Daniels for heroic conduct. On Feb. 9, 1916, there was a collision off Norfolk, between a barge and a Navy cutter from the Training Station, Norfolk. Two men were thrown in the water; one of them was drowned, but McKenna jumped overboard and succeeded in rescuing the other.

The Navy Department has received a report of the operations of the U.S.S. Nashville and Eagle in Haitian waters, and in accordance with the recommendation of the commander of the cruiser squadron, letters of commendation have been sent to comdr. Percy N. Olmsted, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. Nashville; Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. Eagle, and Lieut. George P. Brown, U.S.N., U.S.S. Nashville, for their initiative, energy and courage, and all the officers and crew of the Nashville and Eagle have also been commended for their valuable aid in these operations.

"A total of 1,429,171 enemy soldiers to date are prisoners of war in Germany," the Overseas News Agency announced on Feb. 7. "This is not inclusive of prisoners made by German troops and left in Austria-Hungary in order to shorten the transport. In addition, 9,700 cannon, 7,700 military carriages and 3,000 machine guns have been conveyed to Germany, these not including numerous cannon and machine guns destroyed by the enemy before capture and those used at once by German troops. The number of rifles taken which are still fit for use is 1,300,000."

The Publicity Bureau of the U.S. Marine Corps at 117-119 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, which is very enterprising in preparing recruiting literature, has issued a large and handsome calendar for 1916. It gives the dates, in large figures, and two silhouettes in blue representing two buglers on a yellow background.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Premier Asquith introduced in the House of Commons on Feb. 21 a measure for new war credits of 420,000,000 pounds (\$2,100,000,000). The voting of these credits, which followed after a general debate, raises England's total war expenditures to \$10,410,000,000. Premier Asquith announced that England's total expenditures for 1915-16 to date were £1,420,000,000, or about \$6,677,000,000. From April 1, 1915, to Feb. 19, 1916, Premier Asquith stated, loans to England's allies totalled £168,900,000.

Complete conquest of the Kamerun, the German colony in Equatorial Africa, is officially announced in London. A telegram from the Governor General of Nigeria, Feb. 18, reported that the German garrison at Mora, in North Kamerun, had capitulated. The British forces were under command of Major General Dobell and Brigadier General Cunliffe. German East Africa is now the only remnant of the German colonial empire.

In the British House of Lords on Feb. 22 the matter of a stricter blockade of Germany was discussed at great length. Lord Beresford in his remarks demanding a more thorough blockade said, in part: "A war was never won by orders in council or proclamations, but by hard hitting. If we want to bring Germany to her knees we must exercise the blockade power thoroughly and completely under the principles of international law. To do that it is necessary to have a policy and to turn it over to the navy and let the navy enforce it. These orders in council may be statesmanship, but they are not war, and they are not likely to win the war. I would allow nothing whatever to go into Germany, not even luxuries. I would abolish the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband. I would extend the doctrine of continuous voyage to all contraband. The war should be run by five Cabinet Ministers without departmental duties. The longer we have civilian control of the operations of the war the more disasters we shall suffer."

A letter from the British Admiralty to Sir Gilbert Parker, answering his inquiry in the House of Commons on the number of people engaged in all branches of the navy and of naval work, states that the navy proper had 146,000 officers and men when the war started, which number has now increased to 320,000, with authority granted for a further increase to 350,000 officers and men, besides 67,000 naval reserves. There are also 85,000 men engaged in work at Royal dockyards and other naval establishments and several times that number on Admiralty work under contract and subcontract. Besides these, there are men engaged in getting coal for the fleet, dockside workers and civilian crews of colliers, oilers, mine sweepers, supply ships, etc., and in addition men and women engaged in making clothing and preparing food for the fleet. An aggregate of more than a million persons engaged in various branches of naval work is shown.

A peculiar situation has been created by the assumption by Field Marshal Sir John French of the title of Viscount French of Ypres. There have been Counts of Ypres for centuries, and the present head of the family is Major de Pouques, of the Belgian War Department. The English newspapers have been having fun with the former commander of their army in France, suggesting that he may owe the Major some heraldic obeisance.

The spontaneity of Britain's response to the demands made upon her is shown by the fact that the compulsory service bill, which went into effect on Feb. 10, will affect only 316,000 single men in England, Scotland and Wales, Ireland being exempt from its operation. Ireland, however, is said to have only about 100,000 single men, who would fall under the requirements of the bill. The British government has found it necessary to exempt from service all those workmen engaged in enterprises upon which the military establishment is dependent for supplies. Of course, though, should the available single men be exhausted and new troops required, the compulsory service bill would next apply to the married men of certain ages. The really significant feature of the situation, as pointed out before, is that Great Britain is now assured of the full employment of her military resources.

The entire crew of the Zeppelin airship LZ-77, brought down by French guns near Brabant-le-Roi Feb. 21, twenty-two in number, perished. The Zeppelin was brought to earth by the first shot from an automobile mounted gun at Ravigny. The Zeppelin was struck by an incendiary shell at a height of 6,000 feet. Stationary aircraft guns failed to hit the mark, but the searchlights kept the airship under their glare and the guns mounted on motor cars were successful. It was one of the latest model, being of the marine type. The Zeppelin was first seen between half-past eight and a quarter to nine. It fought against the wind and advanced slowly. Two shells burst in the rear of the dirigible, while an incendiary projectile seemed to tear across the Zeppelin, igniting the right side of the craft. The fire burned steadily. Piece by piece the Zeppelin came down, and in striking the earth the bombs which the Zeppelin carried exploded. In the debris were found twenty-two bodies. This is the twenty-fifth Zeppelin destroyed by enemy fire since the beginning of the war, according to official British and French statements.

Thirty-one Zeppelins have been destroyed since the beginning of the war, according to information reaching Copenhagen, Feb. 24. The Germans have been building new dirigibles as rapidly as possible and are understood to have about sixty in action on different fronts. Official despatches from the Allies' War Offices have reported the destruction of twenty-five Zeppelins, though all these reports have not been confirmed by Berlin. Unofficial reports have accounted for about ten more.

"In the agitation for an improvement in the organization of the aerial arm of the British Empire," says the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, "the point is often obscured that the primary demand for aircraft must be for the assistance of the Army and Navy. Almost all the complaints of self-styled experts are based upon a deficiency of aerial defense for these islands. It is true that a strong plea is made for a reply to the attacks upon our own towns by offensive operations in the enemy's country, but the point that such operations must be made in conjunction either with the Army or the Navy is seldom recognized. An idea prevails that if an Air Minister was appointed, he would be able not only to expedite the provision of aerial material, but also to initiate and put into execution operations in the nature of reprisals on his own account. Such a proposition is unthinkable. It could only lead to friction and loss of energy in the end. It should be noted that in France, where the plan has been tried, it has now been abandoned, and the direction of air matters once more brought entirely under the control of the War Minister."

Dr. B. Roussy, head of the Paris Military Medical

Service, in an address before the Academy of Medicine in Paris on March 8 spoke of the protective value of metal helmets for soldiers, says a dispatch to the New York Sun. Since August, 1915, 4,000,000 of these helmets have been made. Official statistics show, Dr. Roussy said, that during July and August prior to the adoption of the helmets 8½ per cent. of the wounds were in the skull. The registered figure reached nearly 17 per cent. in the following December and January, when only a part of the forces had been supplied with helmets. Dr. Roussy showed a helmet which had been struck by a bullet fired at it at a distance of 200 yards. The metal of the helmet was torn, but the scalp of the soldier wearing the headgear was only slightly wounded. If the bullet had not been deflected it would have passed through the soldier's skull, he said. He recommended the extension of metal protection to other parts of the body, especially the thorax and abdomen.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Sackets Harbor, N.Y., March 7, 1916.

Success attended the efforts of the officers and ladies of the 3d Infantry on Friday evening, March 3, when the first masquerade of the season was held in the post gymnasium. The hall was beautifully decorated and an excellent buffet lunch was served at midnight, under the management of Mesdames McCammon and Van Fleet. Following are a few of the costumes: Mrs. Lister and Mrs. Upham as "Night"; Mrs. Burleigh and Mrs. Barber, Spanish girls; Mrs. Palmer, a Russian girl; Mrs. Coker, a Dutch peasant girl; Mrs. Kimball, Queen of Hearts; Mrs. Chamberlain, an old-fashioned girl; Mrs. Merrill, sister of charity; Mrs. Van Fleet, a fairy; Mrs. Hurst, gypsy; Mrs. Forbes, Turkish lady; Mrs. Irwin, a bird in a gilded cage. Among the men were many sailors, clowns and pierrots. A number from Watertown, Syracuse and Oswego were present.

Colonel Penn is in command of the post during Colonel Hirst's absence. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, from New York, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hurst. Dr. Forbes, D.S., has left for Oswego for three months. Colonel Penn entertained Capt. and Mrs. Smith, from Oswego, Lieut. and Mrs. Upham and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball at dinner at The Woodruff, in Watertown, Saturday, afterward seeing "The Battle Cry of Peace."

On Sunday evening, after the movies, Captain Hughes entertained a few guests at supper. Also Capt. and Mrs. Hurst entertained after the movies. Capt. and Mrs. Smith, from Oswego, were guests of Captain Hughes for the masquerade. Lieutenants Eberis and James were Captain Hart's guests. Mrs. Coker was hostess at a supper after the movies Tuesday. Mrs. Mason in Sackets Harbor entertained the post card club Tuesday. The prize-winners were Mesdames Barber, McCammon and Van Fleet. Lieutenant Lytle, from Panama, has recently joined our regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon gave a dinner party Saturday for a number of guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer had as their guests Friday and Saturday Miss Thompson, from Syracuse, and Miss Purcell and Mr. Buck, from Watertown. Chaplain and Mrs. Smith and daughter are spending a few months at Governors Island, the Chaplain taking the place of his brother, who is on leave for a time. Mrs. Hartman, wife of Lieutenant Hartman, who has been quite ill, is able to be about again. Mrs. Knight, mother of Mrs. Lister, is spending the winter with her daughter and family.

The post card club has had a very successful season, having finished the twelve weeks and starting on the second round. Each week there has been a prize for each table, consequently there have been many prize-winners during the season.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Andrews, Mass., March 7, 1916.

The reception and ball given by Company C, M.V.M., for Governor and Mrs. McCall on Friday at the West Newton Armory was a most brilliant affair. A number of dinners were given preceding the ball, the largest being the one given for Governor and Mrs. McCall and the Misses McCall at the Brae Burn Country Club, at which Major and Mrs. Chamberlain were guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sanderford Jarman gave a rabbit supper after the movies on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton. Lieutenants Lyon, Harmon and Leslie. Major and Mrs. William Chamberlain gave a dinner on Wednesday, March 1, in honor of Major Chamberlain's birthday. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. James G. White, of Boston, Capt. and Mesdames Barnes, Bunker and Hugh Brown. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton gave a dinner at Mrs. Quinton's home in Newton, later going on to the reception given for Governor McCall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Laurence Watts had dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Hugh Brown and Dr. Yeaman. Capt. David McC. McKell was host at a chess party for the officers of the post on Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained the Auction Club on Friday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell and Major Kessler.

Mrs. Gatchell left on Saturday for Providence, where for the next ten days she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Latham. Lieut. and Mrs. Pirie gave a dinner last Saturday for Major Winn, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, of Fort Andrews, and Lieutenants Wilson and Gibson. Mrs. Robert H. C. Kelton and Mrs. Wills attended the large and very successful auction party given in the armory at the navy yard for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Mrs. Kelton was one of the prize-winners.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton were among the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rush at a buffet supper given Sunday at the Commandant's residence at the navy yard. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton and Comdr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck were also dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Yerxa, in Boston, on March 3.

Lieutenant Lyon, who has been stationed in Boston Harbor for a number of years, left Fort Andrews on Wednesday. He will take a month's leave before sailing for Panama, where he will report for duty about the middle of April. Lieutenants Harmon and Harmon were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton on Friday. Captain Ralston has reported for duty for two months' leave spent in Philadelphia and the Middle West.

Capt. C. O. Zollars, who has been on sick report for several weeks, has returned to duty. Lieut. James W. Lyon entertained at luncheon for Miss Eugenia Quinton on Tuesday at the Georgian. Captain Kelton was the guest of Mr. H. Staples Potter at the banquet of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the Copley Plaza March 1.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, March 8, 1916.

Miss Clarissa Curtis, of Boston, was guest of honor at a card party given by her hostess, Miss Ruggles, for Miss Birmingham, Miss Mills, Captain Dewey and Lieutenants Ward, Rucker and Bethel. Miss Birmingham and Lieutenant Rucker entertained the guests by an impromptu Southern dialogue. Many have enjoyed the excellent coasting and on Tuesday evening it was followed by a progressive supper and "stunt" party, given by Miss Birmingham and Mr. Bellinger. Miss Glenn gave a tea for several of her classmates of Pratt Institute. Mrs. Brady gave a theater party to fifteen ladies of the post, the play being "Erstwhile Susan" (Mrs. Fiske).

A leap year dance was given Feb. 29 by the ladies, and so successful were the committee, which made all arrangements and did the decorating, that the wish was freely expressed that they should take charge of all future hops. The efficient floor committee comprised Mesdames Birmingham, Glenn and Mills. Colonel Glenn, Colonel Bellinger and Captain Fisher were in the receiving line and carried large shower bouquets of carrots and parsley, while Mrs. Fisher introduced the guests. Among the notices which adorned the walls were: "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may. The old order changeth, yielding place to the new. The time to get a husband is when he's

there. Ladies will not be allowed to propose to more than one man during the evening. Over the refreshment table hung the helpful hint "The way to a man's heart," etc. Fines, to be devoted to "home preparedness," were inflicted for any breach of leap year customs. Three competition dances caused much excitement and amusement, the one-step being won by Miss Knowles and Lieutenant Rosell, of the Navy; the waltz by Miss Abbott and Lieutenant Easterday; the fox trot by Miss Dorothy Mills and Lieutenant Bethel. The prizes were large clay pipes for the girls and immense Japanese fans for the men. Previous to the dance Mrs. Ruggles gave a unique dinner to the young people—Mesdames Dorothy and Katherine Mills, Horny, Birmingham, Wrigley, Shattuck, Ruggles, Mrs. Bodine, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Lieutenants Lewis, Shurtliff, Kimball, Bodine, Ward, Bethel, Messrs. Allen and Smith. The men were horrified when cocktails were served to the ladies (only), but relieved when they turned out to be ginger ale. During each course the ladies "leaped." Mrs. Glenn also gave a progressive dinner, among the guests being Miss McCahill, Miss Jane Booth, Lieutenants Easterday and Buyers and Mr. Lawrence. Col. and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained Mr. and Mrs. George Roosevelt, Miss Katherine Andrews, Miss Prescott, Colonel Horton and Lieutenant Rucker. Dinners were also given by Col. and Mrs. Mitcham, Col. and Mrs. Bradley, Majors and Mesdames Brady, Truby and Lawton.

A very jolly bowling party, followed by refreshments, was given by Mrs. Brady for her guest, Miss Tobin, those present being Mesdames Finley, Birmingham, Mills and Miss Dorothy Mills, Captain Smith, Lieutenants Ward, Rucker, Bethel, Buyers and Mr. Horan. Major and Mrs. Brady also gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Tobin, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Payne, Miss Tobin and Lieutenant Buyers being among the guests. Mrs. Donaldson has returned from a trip to Panama and Key West. While congratulating Colonel Black upon his promotion to be brigadier general, Chief of Engineers, great regret is felt by all at his departure to Washington. Next to Colonel Mitcham, he is the "oldest inhabitant" of the garrison.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 5, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chunn had supper Feb. 25 for Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson and Misses Brenner, Kastner and Loewer. Capt. and Mrs. Olin gave a jolly little supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hedges, of Columbus. Mrs. Orton was hostess at the meeting of the post bridge club Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Biegler, Rush and Miss Howard.

Dr. and Mrs. Boak had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Doyle and Madame Boak. Mrs. Townes gave a bridge and five hundred party Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Morse and Thompson. The guests were Mesdames Morse, Ashburn, Biegler, Beery, Thompson, Schmitter, Adams, Chunn, Rush, Warfield, Misses Brenner and Braustetter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser, Capt. and Mrs. Orton and Miss Howard. Mrs. Weaver entertained at bridge Thursday for Mesdames Johnson, Wilcox, Schlanser, Orton, Townes, Olin, Mason and Miss Howard. Mesdames Johnson and Orton won the prizes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chunn gave a delightful hop-supper Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Doyle. The hop Friday night was much enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the post, and there were many guests from Columbus. Mesdames Boak and Hollingsworth were hostesses of the evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Schmitter gave a dinner complimentary to their sister, Miss Braustetter, Saturday at the athletic club. Invited to meet Miss Braustetter were Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mesdames Morse, Orton, Olin, Biegler, Quackenbush, Schlanser, Lieut. and Mesdames Adams, Rush, Weaver, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Madame Boak, Dr. and Mrs. Warfield, Miss Howard, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles, of Columbus.

THE NAVY.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 6, 1916.
Promotions in the Navy.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants (junior grade): Henry B. Cecil, March 7, 1915; Charles G. McCord, March 7, 1915; Carroll B. Byrne, June 8, 1915, and James A. Saunders, June 8, 1915. The following gunners to be chief gunners from Dec. 21, 1915: Gustav C. Tanske, Leroy Rodd, Louis M. Wegat, Harry E. Stevens, Herman Koesler and Oscar E. Anderson. The following machinists to be chief machinists from the dates set opposite their names: Harry Champeno, Dec. 23, 1913, and Carl H. Markham, Dec. 30, 1915.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Arethusa, sailed March 6 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Celtic, arrived March 6 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
H-1, arrived March 7 at San Pedro, Cal.
Kanawha, arrived March 8 at Port Arthur, Texas.
Marietta, arrived March 7 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Tennessee, sailed March 8 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Port-au-Prince, Hayti.
Terry, arrived March 5 at Mobile, Ala.
Vesuvius, arrived March 7 at Newport, R.I.
Virginia, sailed March 8 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va., en route to the Boston Yard.
Walke, sailed March 8 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.
Orion, arrived March 8 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Macon, K-6 and Peoria, arrived March 8 at Key West, Fla.
Barney, arrived March 9 at the Philadelphia Yard.
Conyngham, arrived at Key West March 9.
Eagle, arrived at Guantanamo March 9.
Glacier, arrived at San Diego March 7.
Cleveland, arrived at Acapulco March 7.

C.M.O. 41, NOV. 22, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Rear Admiral William N. Little, U.S.N., retired, which we have heretofore noted. He was found not guilty of two charges, which were neglect of duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

C.M.O. 27, DEC. 27, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

P.A. Surg. Tharos Harlan, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on Nov. 22, 1915, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and found guilty of the following charges:

Charge I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (one specification).
Charge II.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals (one specification).
Charge III.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (one specification).

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the G.C.M. in this case were, on Dec. 23, 1915, approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The President of the United States on Dec. 27, 1915, confirmed the sentence of the court.

C.M.O. 1, JAN. 11, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Ensign Lawrence K. Forde, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. Dec. 7, 1915, on board the U.S.S. North Carolina, at the

Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., and found guilty of the following charges:

Charge I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (two specifications).

Charge II.—Disobedience of a lawful order of the Secretary of the Navy (one specification).

Charge III.—Drunkenness (one specification).

Charge IV.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals (three specifications).

Charge V.—Falsehood (one specification).

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service.

The following recommendation to clemency signed by six of the seven members of the court was spread upon the record: "In consideration of the unfortunate marital difficulties of the accused in which he was only in part at fault and the probability that much of his misconduct was due to a mental condition brought about by those difficulties, we recommend Ensign Lawrence K. Forde, U.S.N., to the clemency of the revising power."

The record in this case was referred to the Bureau of Navigation and returned with the recommendation that the proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case be approved. In view of the serious nature of the offenses of which this officer has been found guilty, the department feels that he is unworthy of retention as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Navy. In accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation, the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Ensign Forde are approved.

The President of the United States on Jan. 11, 1916, confirmed the sentence of the court.

C.M.O. 2, JAN. 26, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Non-payment of Debts.—Commissioned warrant officer tried by G.C.M. and dismissed for failure to pay debts after officially promising to pay same.

Chief Gunner Thomas Smith, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on Jan. 24, 1916, at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and found guilty of the following charge, the specifications of which were "proved by plea."

Charge.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (ten specifications alleging neglect and failure to pay debts admitted officially in writing to be just; neglect and failure to pay such debts after repeatedly promising officially in writing to do so).

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service. The following recommendation to clemency signed by four of the eight members of the court was spread upon the record: "In view of his length of service, we recommend Chief Gunner Thomas Smith, U.S.N., to the clemency of the revising power."

In view of the fact that the past record of this officer shows numerous similar offenses and the specifications to which he pleaded "guilty" set forth the fact that he has repeatedly violated his written promises concerning his just indebtedness, the department concurs in the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation, and accordingly the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Chief Gunner Smith are approved.

The President of the United States on Jan. 26, 1916, confirmed the sentence of the court.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 3.—Comdr. C. B. Price detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to four months' sick leave.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. D. Killduff detached Perkins; to Illinois.

Ensign D. C. Watson detached Buffalo; to San Diego.

Ensign L. J. Wiltse detached San Diego; to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Btsn. E. W. Hill detached Mariehead; to Albatross.

Btsn. W. J. Drummond detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Marblehead.

Note.—Chief Pharm. Ralph T. Abernathy died at Washington, D.C., March 2, 1916.

MARCH 4.—Capt. M. L. Bristol detached Director of Naval Aeronautics, Navy Dept.; to command Air Service and the North Carolina.

Lieut. W. F. Newton detached command H-3; to staff of commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign L. L. Stedman detached San Diego; to Annapolis.

P.A. Surg. C. C. Wood detached Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Tribou detached Petrel; to Virginia.

Asst. Surg. Frederick Ceres to Naval Hospital, New York.

Gun. H. J. Meneratti detached flagship, Atlantic Fleet; to Naval Radio Station, Pearl Harbor, via May transport.

Gun. J. J. Delany detached Kentucky; to flagship, Pacific Fleet.

Pay Clerk W. S. Hullfish to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

MARCH 5.—Sunday.

MARCH 6.—Ensign W. I. Causey, Jr., to receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., connection fitting out Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

P.A. Paymr. I. D. Coyle detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Supply March 15, 1916.

MARCH 7.—Lieut. F. F. Rogers detached Virginia; to Castine as executive and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. T. Chew detached command K-3; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) N. R. Van der Veer detached office Judge Advocate General, March 15, 1916; to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, April 6, connection crew Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Glennon detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Chief Btsn. Edward Allen detached Ohio; to Illinois.

Chief Btsn. H. G. Jacklin detached Wisconsin; to Alabama.

Chief Btsn. A. D. Warwick detached Alabama; to Missouri.

Btsn. H. G. Billings detached Missouri; to temporary duty Kearsarge.

Btsn. E. L. Jones detached Georgia; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Btsn. W. A. James detached Kearsarge; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Gun. W. H. Leitch detached North Dakota; to Wisconsin.

Chief Gun. Hans Johnson detached Naval Magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y., March 24, 1916; to Missouri.

Chief Gun. J. T. Swift to Naval Magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y., March 24, 1916.

Chief Gun. G. W. Irwin detached Wisconsin; to North Dakota.

Gun. W. A. Eaton detached Missouri April 4, 1916; to charge Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va.

Chief Mach. J. W. Murray detached Ohio; to treatment Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following gunners have been appointed from March 7, 1916, and assigned to duty as follows: For electrical duty—

S. H. Sacker to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.; E. J. McCuen to Promethus; J. D. Pratt to Maine; J. M. Kirkpatrick to Kentucky; Clyde Lovelace to Rainbow. For radio duty—C. B. Arney to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.; Martin Dickinson to Washington; J. J. Alexander to Maine.

Note.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, retired, died at Annapolis, Md., March 7, 1916.

MARCH 8.—Lieut. Comdr. F. R. McCrary detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to works of Gallaudet Company, Norwich, Conn.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. L. Benson detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. O'Brien detached Yorktown; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., connection Alaskan Radio Expedition.

Ensign R. D. Kirkpatrick detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to Yorktown.

Chap. J. F. Fleming to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 28, 1916.

P.A. Paymr. J. H. Knapp detached Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va.; to Supply March 15, 1916.

Machs. J. J. Oettinger and J. J. Enders appointed from March 8, 1916.

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MARCH 9.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. S. Hogg detached radio officer, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet; to aid on staff Commander-in-Chief and radio officer, Pacific Fleet.

A. Surg. W. E. Findesen to Navy recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.

Btsn. C. T. Goertz temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Carp. W. F. Twitchell to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Mach. J. J. Oettinger temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Mach. J. J. Enders temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 9.—Lieut. Col. W. B. Lemly, A.Q.M., detached 1st Brigade, Hayti, and depot supplies, Philadelphia; to Headquarters Marine Corps.

Major H. L. Roosevelt, A.Q.M., to temporary duty with 1st Brigade, Hayti.

Capt. A. J. O'Leary detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to United States.

First Lieut. H. C. Judson detached 1st Brigade, Hayti; to resume duty Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. J. P. Wilcox detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. S. M. Harrington to Marine Barracks, San Diego, upon arrival in United States.

First Lieut. W. D. Smith detached Virginia; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Second Lieut. T. A. Secor detached Virginia; to Marine Barracks, Naval Magazine, Hingham, Mass.

Capt. E. B. Cole, 2d Lieut. P. T. Case and R. D. Lowell, all 14th Co., detached Kentucky; to resume duty at Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

First Lieut. A. McC. Robbins granted six months' sick leave.

Second Lieut. W. M. McIlvaine relieved inspection duty at works of Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Hammondsport, N.Y.; to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

MARCH 3.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Troll detached McCulloch; to Onondaga.

MARCH 4.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. C. McMillan preparatory orders to temporary duty on McCulloch.

Second Lieut. S. S. Yeandle preparatory orders to Mackinac.

Second Lieut. T. S. Klinger preparatory orders to Snohomish.

Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell preparatory orders to Morrill.

Second Lieut. E. A. Coffin preparatory orders to Tuscarora.

Second Lieut. G. T. Finlay preparatory orders to anchorage duty at Chicago.

Third Lieut. J. E. Stika preparatory orders to Unalga.

Third Lieut. J. E. Whitbeck preparatory orders to Morrill.

MARCH 7.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson detached Gresham; to command Tybee.

Third Lieut. G. U. Stewart detailed as junior engineer officer on Thetis.

MARCH 9.—First Lieut. G. E. Wilcox preparatory orders to Morrill.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The nomination of Charles A. McAllister to be engineer-in-chief in the Coast Guard was confirmed by the Senate March 4, 1916.

The Coast Guard cutter Seneca played her searchlights upon the shore at St. Pierre March 5, so that dangerous rocks might be avoided by the crew of seven men of the British schooner Montana, whose anchor chains had parted in a gale as she lay in the roads. The searchlights guided the drifting vessel to a spot from which the crew were enabled to reach shore in safety. The schooner was wrecked and her papers and all of the men's belongings were lost.

The Apache on March 4 rendered aid to a three-masted barge in distress off Cape Henry, with her steering gear badly disabled. On this account the Apache had a hard time towing her, and with the assistance of tugboat John C. Chandler the barge was taken to port.

The Acushnet sailed from Woods Hole March 7 to tow the disabled schooner Estelle Kreger to Vineyard Haven.

The Algonquin is out of commission. The Seneca is still on ice-observation duty at Grand Banks.

The Yamacraw left St. Simon's Sound for Moultrieville March 6.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGG—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Fort Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate J. Anderson. New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. San Juan, P.R.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.

MACINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLIPO—Capt. Randolph. Portland, Me.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Theroth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Key West, Fla.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

WINNIMMETT—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun. Baltimore, Md.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

The Guthrie and Wissahickon have been ordered to exchange stations; officers and crews interchanged.

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SENATE PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, in introducing his bill, S. 4840, for reorganization of the Army, on March 4, said:

"The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been considering this bill for the past two months and it is the most comprehensive measure in the way of preparedness ever presented to Congress for the reorganization of the Army.

"The essential features comprise a sufficient increase of the Regular Army to enable the mobile force to be organized in divisions and brigades, and to provide a sufficient corps of Coast Artillery to man existing and approved new batteries. The new mobile army will comprise sixty-four regiments of Infantry organized into seven divisions, twenty-five regiments of Cavalry organized into two divisions and the remaining regiments attached to Infantry divisions, twenty-one regiments of Field Artillery, and seven regiments of Engineers. This will give proper garrisons to Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and provide four Infantry and two Cavalry divisions within the United States, where it is intended to train large numbers of men during short enlistments for the reserves, the new enlistment contracts to provide for that feature.

"The personnel of staff departments and corps are increased to provide a balanced organization of the divisions and brigades and to furnish the officers and men required for the supply and manufacturing depots and important administrative duties.

"In addition to the reorganization of the Regular Army, provision is made for the organization of volunteer forces in each congressional district. More liberal appropriations for the National Guard and other features intended to build up that force are included. The volunteer force authorized will be a strictly Federal force and will not be under the control of governors in any way.

"Provision is made for an officers' reserve corps and for a reserve officers' training corps intended to embrace students at colleges and other institutions of learning where military instruction is a part of the curriculum.

"A short enlistment is provided to induce men of the Regular Army to enter the reserve, and a payment of \$24 per annum will be made so as to insure their connection with the War Department authorities. To those enlisted men of the Regular Army who remain six years with the colors, among whom are found those best qualified for the positions of non-commissioned officers, an opportunity to enter the civil service under the War Department is provided. For the younger enlisted men there will be provided an opportunity to enter the United States Military Academy as cadets. Enlisted men between eighteen and twenty-two years of age may be appointed at the rate of one to each regiment, and the corps of cadets is increased to provide for this.

"The expansive principle or organization of the Army is continued, but the minimum strength of organizations is not so low as at present, no organization being required to absorb more than one-third of its war strength of reservists or recruits in event of war. This gives a peace strength for the Regular Army of about 178,000 men and a war strength of about 250,000, which, with the Federal volunteers and National Guard, should eventually provide a much better state of defense than at present. Summer camps of instruction will be provided for those who do not find it convenient to attach themselves to any of the forces authorized permanently."

REPORT ON HOUSE ARMY BILL.

Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Military Affairs, on March 6 submitted a report to accompany his Army bill, H.R. 12766, which presents a synopsis of so much of the bill as relates to the Regular Army, which is in substance what appears in our article on another page. The committee say:

"The committee is aware of the fact that this increase will be objected to by some because it is too small, and by others because it is too great. But there were only two courses to follow: One to make the Army large enough to meet any emergency, which would have involved a standing army in time of peace of not less than 500,000 men; the other to fix the strength of the Army at such numbers as would make it large enough, and only large enough, to properly discharge the functions of an army which are necessary to be discharged in time of peace, providing at the same time a means by which this army can be expanded in time of war to full strength, and which would make it immediately available, by order of the President, at a strength of at least 200,000 men.

"In order to obtain and educate officers for use in

time of war, the committee has provided for cadet companies through which officers can be trained and for a more efficient training of young men in the military schools and colleges of the country, and has provided for an officers' reserve corps into which men of all walks of life may, under certain conditions, be commissioned, and has also provided for an enlisted reserve corps which will enable the country at all times to have trained mechanics for service in time of war. Recognizing the importance of having an auxiliary force to supplement the Army, the committee, after considering many plans which were proposed, turned to the Organized Militia provided for in the Constitution as the force which could be best trained, disciplined, and organized to meet any emergency which might arise. The committee was the more induced to do this, because the organization was already in existence, composed of 129,000 officers and men, and was ready to be disciplined, trained, and organized as is provided for in the Constitution. The committee has no doubt of the constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the discipline, organization, training, and pay of the Militia as set forth in the bill accompanying this report. The framers of the Constitution evidently intended that the Militia provided for in that instrument should be a national force and never had any doubt that Congress had full power to make it so."

Quotations are made from the fathers to show that the framers of the Constitution intended that the Militia should be a national force, and a pamphlet on this subject, prepared by the Military Council of the state of Missouri, entitled "The Power of the Federal Government over the Militia under the Constitution," is made a part of this report. The committee say that the provisions of their bill "will give to the country a uniform force of trained men who will be dependable as a first line of defense, and who can be mobilized immediately when war is imminent or when war is declared." Attention is called to the fact that the bill doubles the number of cadets at West Point; provides for thirty cadet companies; for better military training in schools and colleges; provides for officers of the Reserve Corps, and adds to the Army 786 officers for training purposes. Summer camps are also provided for. The erection of a plant for the manufacture of nitrogen in order to supply the country with powder is authorized. The committee consider this a matter of the first importance, and to demonstrate this they make a long quotation from the hearing of Mr. Frank S. Washburn.

The report says: "It is further proposed in this bill to create a reserve corps for the National Guard, and it is safe to say that there will be maintained for that force a reserve of 100,000 men. The bill provides for—In time of peace, 140,000; Reserve of Regular Army, 60,000; National Guard, 129,000; men trained and in the country, 985,790; total, 1,324,790. Men who will be at once available upon the passage of this bill.

This is certainly a very hopeful anticipation so far as concerns men trained and in the country. The committee also call attention to the amount of reserve material which is available for immediate use, should any trouble arise.

The bill creates the following new grades: "Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade" and "master engineer, senior grade," each receiving \$75 a month in the first enlistment, \$79 in second enlistment, \$83 in third, \$87 in fourth, \$91 in fifth, \$95 in sixth and \$99 in seventh enlistment; "master engineer, junior grade," \$65 first enlistment, increasing \$4 a month until \$89 in the seventh enlistment; "sergeant, first-class, mounted battery," from \$40 to \$64 a month; "mess sergeant," \$36 to \$60 a month; "orderly sergeant," \$30 to \$48; the first sergeant (drum major) is to have from \$45 to \$69 a month. The chief trumpeter becomes "sergeant trumpeter"; the principal musician "assistant band leader"; sergeant of the band, "musician, first-class"; corporal, "musician, second-class"; private, "musician, third-class." With the exceptions named the pay continues as at present.

The committee calls attention to the legislation found on this, the final, section of the bill.

Sec. 84. That the President be empowered, through any head of Department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement in time of war or when war is imminent, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry. That compliance with all such orders for products or material shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and by a fine not exceeding \$50,000. That the compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry shall be fair and just.

That the President in time of war or when war is imminent is authorized to appoint a Board on Mobilization of Industries Essential for Military Preparedness, non-political in nature, and is authorized to take all necessary steps to provide for such clerical assistance as he may deem necessary to organize and co-ordinate the work hereinbefore described.


A BENEFICENT BILL.

The bill to regulate Army promotion (H.R. 11970) introduced by Representative Tilson and published on page 838 of our issue of Feb. 26, meets with very general favor in the Army. Concerning it an officer of the Army writes us:

"Every officer in the Army should urge with all his might, the passage of the Tilson bill (H.R. 11970, to regulate promotion), for the following reasons:

"1. By promotion for length of service, officers attain that rank, and what is fully as important—that training and experience which will fit them for the duties which will fall to them in case of war. The only way to learn to do a thing properly is to do it. If a thing makes for efficiency it is economical, for efficiency in the Army is a necessity in time of war. After serving for the periods suggested in the Tilson bill, it is high time that officers are given new and more advanced work if they are to develop either in character or efficiency, and furthermore, they are entitled to the dignity of increasing rank as they grow older and more experienced in the Service.

"2. Instead of specifically providing for 986 extra officers as proposed by Mr. Hay, utilize the extra officers that will be created by Mr. Tilson's bill for detail as required. A little figuring will show how many extra officers that bill will create. Should the reservoir provided for extra officers overflow, that particular feature of the bill can be repealed or modified to meet future conditions. In the meantime, promotion will have been



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equalized and every officer can remain in his own branch of the Service.

"That bill is fair and just to all officers, and is a businesslike proposition. If that scheme works in the staff departments, why will it not work with the line?"

"Each and every officer in the Service should immediately address all the Senators and Congressmen of his state and urge their support of this bill. By so doing they will serve their country as well as themselves.

"The provision of the Hay bill will help officers of certain arms while, relatively, others will be worse off than at present. We should all stand together and pull together for the Tilson bill. There is no time to lose and neglect for a few days more will throw away the best opportunity we have ever had or ever will have to heal the running sore by which the Army has so long been tormented."

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate on March 9 passed the bill, S. 3191, revising the Articles of War, which have stood virtually unamended since their codification in 1806. Jurisdiction of the court-martial is extended by the revision over civil crimes committed by persons under military law, giving the military authority to deal with offenses in foreign stations and preventing Army offenders from being tried as now by foreign courts. Provisions prescribing the death penalty for minor offenses in peace time are repealed, the death sentence being mandatory in peace only for spies. The number of capital offenses in war time is reduced to twelve. Statutory sanction provides for imposition of mild disciplinary punishments without court-martial.

In the Senate on March 6 Mr. Fletcher proposed as an amendment to the Legislative bill the following: "For the reprinting of 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Medico-Military Aspects of the European war, by Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, U.S.N., \$2,526."

The Senate Naval Committee has favorably reported S. 4505, to appropriate \$2,065,000, to equip Puget Sound Navy Yard for the construction of a battleship.

The House on March 4 passed H.R. 6651, providing for payment for certain services under the Navy Department, including items to Pay Dir. J. S. Phillips, U.S.N., \$70; to Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds, U.S.N., \$529.93.

When the Hay Army Reorganization bill, H.R. 12766, was reported in the House on March 6, it was ordered that 20,000 copies of the bill and report be printed.

The War Department submits supplemental estimates of appropriations needed for the military service, as follows: For land defenses in the Hawaiian Islands, including the procurement and installation of searchlights and the acquisition of land and rights of way, \$40,000; for construction of buildings, storehouses, magazines, gun sheds, shop buildings, quarters, barracks, etc., required for the ordnance depot at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, \$300,000; for military and post roads, etc., Alaska, \$500,000.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

FOR AN AMERICAN SCHOOL ARMY.

S. 4759, Mr. Owen.—To establish and maintain the American School Army and to organize and equip the American Reserve Army. Be it enacted, etc., That annually on the first Monday in April, or as soon thereafter as may be, the President of the United States shall issue a proclamation calling for 21,850 volunteers for enlistment in the American School Army to serve actively for three years and as reservists for twenty years. This proclamation shall set out the number of volunteers for each congressional district, the qualifications of volunteers, the services to be rendered by them, and the advantages to be derived from the service. The right to enlist as volunteers shall be apportioned in equal numbers to each congressional district and extraterritorial district. The District of Columbia shall, for the purposes of this act, be considered as two congressional districts.

Volunteers' application blanks and all necessary general information shall be printed by the Secretary of War and be placed in the hands of each postmaster for free distribution upon written application. Volunteers shall be males between fifteen and eighteen years, morally clean and of good repute, physically without defect which military training and methodical living may not reasonably be expected to correct, of sound mind and ordinary intelligence: Provided, however, That no educational test shall be required.

Within fifteen days of the close of the period for volunteering the Secretary of War shall issue a statement showing the number of volunteers by states and the congressional districts thereof, with the number apportioned to each. All volunteers who are found qualified shall receive a certificate of acceptance from the board of examiners. All permits for examination shall be signed by the board of examiners showing the acceptance or rejection of the holder and shall be returned to the Secretary of War. Upon completion of all examinations in each congressional district, if the number accepted be equal or less than the number apportioned to the district, then all who have been accepted shall receive certificates for enlistment. If any state or states fail to provide its full apportionment, then the names of all accepted volunteers from all states who have not been awarded certificates of enlistment shall be prepared and drawn for. Certificates for enlistment shall entitle the holders to enlistment in the American School Army.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to provide proper school camps for the American School Army and provide for mobilizing these volunteers, using such Army posts, reservations and military tracts already owned by the United States as may be suited to the requirements of the American School Army, by addition thereto, by lease, or purchase, or by leasing or purchasing new sites. The Secretary of War shall furnish necessary uniforms, clothing, subsistence, arms and accoutrements for military training, tents and camp equipment. Cadets shall devote three hours per day to military training, physical education, sanitation and prevention of disease.

A careful record of grades shall be kept so as to show the military efficiency and qualifications for military leadership of

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each cadet, and the special aptitude for technical development along constructive lines of engineering. The Vocational Board, to consist, ex-officio, of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner of Education, shall employ civilian teachers and provide proper curriculum, to the end that every cadet shall at graduation be industrially self-sustaining and thoroughly proficient in at least one vocation. The school year shall be nine months in length. The completion of the three years of active service shall be known as graduation, and every graduate shall receive a certificate setting out his grades and his military classification for Reserve Army and Volunteer Service.

The War and Navy Departments shall jointly publish or cause to be published monthly a journal on military and naval affairs, which journal shall be sent free to all reservists during their full reserve period of twenty years. Upon reaching proficiency in any vocation any cadet may, after his first year's active service, provided vacancy exists, be transferred to the Navy for the remainder of his active service, and thereafter shall be a naval reserve for a period of twenty years.

At graduation every cadet shall be a reservist for a period of twenty years, and shall be subject to bear arms in the service of the United States. He shall during his reserve period be subject to the regulations applicable to reservists. The War Department shall furnish list of cadets, upon enlistment, notification of dismissals, resignations and deaths of cadets, and the names at graduation of all reservists to all postmasters from whose territory they originally came. It shall be the duty of postmasters to keep permanent records of this information and to furnish such information as may be required of them by the Secretary of War.

At the end of the school year the American School Army shall, for a period of three months, engage in general military maneuvers under the direction of the Secretary of War. At the graduation of cadets it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to select from those cadets whose grades indicate the highest qualification for military leadership and the greatest technical ability along engineering lines such number, according to grades, as may be deemed necessary for higher positions of command, and these shall be permitted to enter West Point Military Academy, or such other military or technical institution as may be designated by the Secretary of War, under the same conditions and with the same rights and privileges as other appointees to West Point may have.

S. 4800, Mr. Smoot.—To reinstate Edward E. Conroy as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy.

S. 4840, Mr. Chamberlain.—Army Reorganization bill. The general features of this bill and that of the House have been given in previous issues of this paper. In another column is an article giving the War College opinion of the Hay bill. H.R. 12766, and of this bill, S. 4840. The two bills are of equal length, 90 pages, and each would take up, in unabridged form, sixteen columns of this paper.

S. 4844, Mr. Nelson.—To create a United States naval reserve.

H.J. Res. 170, Mr. London.—That Congress solemnly declares its unalterable opposition to war as a means of enforcing the claim that Americans may travel in armed merchantmen of belligerents. That Congress solemnly declares that, except when repelling an enemy invading the territory of the United States, there can be no justification for a resort to arms.

H.R. 12543, Mr. Sparkman.—To provide for recognizing the value of the services of such citizens of the United States, not officers of the Army, Navy or Public Health Service, who were employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad Company for a period of three years or more during construction of said canal. Would pay an amount equal to two months' pay for each year served at the rate of pay such officials or employees received for the month of March, 1914, the date of dissolution of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Appropriates \$10,000,000.

H.R. 12547, Mr. Hull of Iowa.—To appropriate \$1,250,000 for plant and facilities for the manufacture of field artillery ammunition at Rock Island Arsenal.

H.R. 12584, Mr. Padgett.—That officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps and officers of the Medical Corps and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy may be detailed for duty and are authorized to serve with the Haitian Gendarmerie under the Republic of Hayti: Provided, That during the continuance of such details they shall receive the pay and allowances of their grades in the Marine Corps and in the Medical Corps and Hospital Corps of the Navy: Provided further, That they are authorized to accept from the Republic of Hayti the emoluments of the position in the Haitian Gendarmerie to which they may be appointed on the nomination of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the following increase of the U.S. Marine Corps be, and the same is hereby, authorized: Two majors, twelve captains, eighteen first lieutenants, two assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, one assistant paymaster with the rank of captain, five quartermaster sergeants, five first sergeants, five gunnery sergeants and three sergeants.

Sec. 3. That the increase of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy by two surgeons be, and the same is hereby, authorized.

Sec. 4. That officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps and officers of the Medical Corps and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps of the Navy detailed for duty with the Haitian Gendarmerie shall be entitled to the same credit for such service, for longevity, retirement, foreign service pay, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the Marine Corps or with the Navy.

H.R. 12587, Mr. Oglesby.—To prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use, within the District of Columbia, of the flag of the United States of America.

H.R. 12589, Mr. Vare.—Authorizing the construction of a floating crane of revolving type at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Appropriates \$500,000.

H.R. 12647, Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas.—That all arms and ammunitions and equipments used in the prosecution of war shall bear a tax of ten per centum, to be collected as are other taxes.

H.R. 12714, Mr. Wickersham.—To appropriate the sum of \$100,000 for further construction and maintenance of military post roads, bridges and trails in Alaska, and for other purposes.

H.R. 12766, Mr. Hay.—Army Reorganization. See page 887 and elsewhere in this issue.

H.R. 12774, Mr. King.—Establishing an armory plant for the manufacture of firearms, at or near Quincy, Ill.

H.R. 12779, Mr. Britten.—Whereas the conservation of the available supply of oil products is as necessary to the average citizen as are other governmental endeavors in this direction; and * * * whereas great battleships burning only oil for fuel are now being constructed by the U.S. Navy: Therefore, be it enacted, etc., That upon each and every gallon of gasoline exported from the United States shall be levied and collected a duty of 50 cents per gallon.

H.R. 12838, Mr. Focht.—To provide for the removal of the body of the late Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock from Norristown, Pa., to the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

H.R. 12839, Mr. Park.—To refund amount paid illegally for cotton tax to be used in pensioning Confederate soldiers and widows of Confederate soldiers.

H.R. 12840, Mr. Park.—To make it unlawful to appoint as commissioned or non-commissioned officers in the Army or Navy of the United States any person of the negro race.

H.R. 12841, Mr. Wickersham.—To appropriate \$750,000 for further construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails in Alaska, and for other purposes.

H.R. 12842, Mr. Tilson.—To provide for special appliances necessary for the immediate manufacture of arms, ammunition and equipment in time of war.

H.R. 12882, Mr. Stone.—To transfer Capt. William Brackett from the retired to the active list of the Marine Corps.

H.R. 12951, Mr. Watkins.—Providing for the appointment and retirement of Gordon A. Dennis as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 12952, Mr. Watkins.—To authorize the transfer of Lieut. Sydney Smith from the retired to the active list of the Army.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 7, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Coburn received at the officers' hop on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner, of Fort Sill, for a few days were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, who on Wednesday entertained at dinner for them and for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. King, Mrs. Gruber, Captain Peyton and Lieutenant Bull. Mrs. Holt gave a bridge party of seven tables on Wednesday; the prizes were won by Mesdames Fieberger, Gordon, Bell, Estes, North, MacMillan and Booton; tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Holderness and Mrs. Stearns. Colonel Smith's guests at dinner on Monday were his mother, Mrs. Smith, and Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder.

Mrs. Bubb entertained at bridge on Thursday; prizes were won by Mesdames Robinson, Townsley, Robinson, Baldwin, Estes, North and Manley. Mrs. Buck has returned to the post to be with her daughter, Mrs. Dickinson; Mrs. Buck is convalescing from pneumonia, contracted in the West. After the roller skating on Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer had supper for Lieuts. and Mesdames Murray, Crissy and Dunn, Mrs. Krusi, Miss Krayenbuhl, Lieutenants Garrison and Bradford. Miss Farman's guest for the week is Miss Katherine Swift, of Washington; on Friday Miss Farman had dinner for Miss Swift and for Col. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Mesdames Fieberger, Townsley, Worthington, Richardson, Lieutenants Richardson, Russell, Brice, Selleck, Bull, Sandford, Keeley, Lockwood, Farman.

Capt. and Mrs. Reithers had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham; Lieut. and Mrs. Miner joined for bridge, when prizes were won by Colonel Gordon, Captain Carter and Lieutenant Miner. Capt. and Mrs. Worcester's guests at dinner on Friday were Major and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Booton, Miss Todd, Miss Hunter, Captain Steese and Lieutenant Stanton. Mrs. Morrison had one table of bridge on Friday, when her guests were Mesdames Walker, Cunningham and MacMillan; the prize was won by Mrs. MacMillan. After the game Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Asasio joined at tea.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Carter; after dinner Col. and Mrs. Gordon and Col. and Mrs. Tschappat came in for a game of bridge, Mrs. King and Mrs. Tschappat winning. Miss Colden Ruggles, daughter of Colonel Ruggles, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harrington for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison's guest for over Sunday was Mrs. Morrison's brother, Mr. Hall, of Stamford, Conn. Lieut. and Mrs. Strong entertained at dinner before the hop on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Sohlberg and for Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Miss Marie Smith, of New York, Miss Fieberger, Captain Alexander, Lieutenant Pullen.

Mr. Thomson gave a tea for Lieutenant Thomson's mother on Monday. Mesdames Fieberger, Wilcox, Worcester, Drysdale and Patten assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Carter had dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Mrs. King, Mrs. Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Colonel Smith and Captain Peyton. Mrs. Franke had tea on Thursday for a few ladies, among them Mesdames Patten, McAllister, Conard and Hoisington. Miss Ida Curtis, of Dobbs Ferry, was week-end guest of her cousins, the Misses Townsley.

Mrs. Householder was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Weidler in New York last week; on Wednesday Mrs. Weidler entertained for Mrs. Householder with a luncheon. Miss Fieberger gave a small house dance to celebrate leap year on Feb. 29, her house guests being Miss Getzen-Danner, Miss Herov and Miss Brac; Miss Jean Worthington was the guest of Miss Kreger for the party. Mrs. Mason, of Sacketts Harbor, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Tschappat. Miss Katharine Jones, of Saugerties, is the guest of the Misses Townsley.

Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, of Fort Adams, were over-Sunday guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carter, who gave a small tea for those of Col. and Mrs. Davis's friends now stationed at West Point; Mrs. Carter was assisted by Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Wilcox. Mr. Ernest M. Smith, of New York, was over-Sunday guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell; Mr. Smith is a brother of Mrs. Stilwell. Miss Kreger's guests for the cadet hop and week-end were Miss Charlotte Jadwin, of Vassar, and Miss Jean Worthington; Mrs. Kreger entertained with a calet dinner on Saturday for Miss Jadwin, Miss Worthington, Miss Kreger, Cadets Scofield, Whitson and Lisle.

Among the visitors here for the hop and week-end were Miss Dorothy Marineaux, with Mrs. Dawson; Miss Lucille Cook, with Lieut. and Mrs. Miner; Miss Grace Horney, with Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale. Lieutenant Gray gave a supper party after the hop on Friday, Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Catts and Mrs. Crissy chaperoning. Mrs. Reyburn was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gordon at dinner on Friday, Col. and Mrs. Townsley joining for bridge. General Goethals has been spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. George E. Goethals. Mr. Thomas Barry was week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. May.

Lieut. and Mrs. Franke's guests at dinner on Thursday were Dr. and Mrs. McAllister. Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns and Frances spent the week-end in New York, the guests of Mrs. Stearns, sr. Yvonne Crissy celebrated her birthday on Feb. 29 with more than the usual enthusiasm, for although she is now four years old, her birthdays are scarce; the decorations were in pink and there was a birthday cake for each guest. A Jack

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Horner pie held many pretty surprises; among those there were the Misses Marguerite Meyer, Marjorie Bell, Sally Krusi, Frances Simonds, Nancy Stilwell, Charmiane Crissy, Masters Bobby Meyer, George Francis Patten, Fritzie Strong, Omar Somers and Joey Stilwell.

On Monday afternoon Joey Stilwell gave a pretty party to celebrate his fourth birthday; his guests played games and had a lovely time. Among those asked were the Misses Louise MacMillan, Yvonne and Charmiane Crissy, Frances Simonds, Marjorie Bell, Devin Mitchell, Mary Holderness, Nancy Stilwell, Masters Omar Somers, Arthur Murray, Foster Graham, Laddie MacMillan, Johnny Slaughter, Gregory Hoisington, jr., Fritzie Strong, The Misses Virginia and Margaret Hunt assisted Mrs. Stilwell in entertaining the guests.

Miss Julia Upson is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Fieberger. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn's guests at dinner on Friday evening club; the Wednesday evening club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. MacMillan entertained the sewing club; Mrs. North was hostess of the South End club; the Tuesday afternoon club met with Mrs. Malven, who had an extra table for her mother, Mrs. Baldwin, and for Mesdames Conard, Dawson and Stoll, Mrs. Conard winning the prize; the Thursday evening club met with Col. and Mrs. Holt; the Friday morning club with Mrs. Cunningham; the girls' club met with Mrs. Sohlberg; the South End Wednesday club completed its tournament, Mrs. Bell winning first.

The reading club met last time with Mrs. Harrington, the hostess reading her paper on "The Countries of the River Plate." Current events were given by Mrs. Slaughter. The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. MacMillan for the club birthday party. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained the Monday evening club; the Wednesday evening club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. MacMillan entertained the sewing club; Mrs. North was hostess of the South End club; the Tuesday afternoon club met with Mrs. Malven, who had an extra table for her mother, Mrs. Baldwin, and for Mesdames Conard, Dawson and Stoll, Mrs. Conard winning the prize; the Thursday evening club met with Col. and Mrs. Holt; the Friday morning club with Mrs. Cunningham; the girls' club met with Mrs. Sohlberg; the South End Wednesday club completed its tournament, Mrs. Bell winning first.

The girls' friendship club presented a play, "Aunt Maggie's Will," at Cullum Hall on Monday evening. In spite of the snowstorm the hall held a good-sized and enthusiastic audience, who enjoyed the amusing little play, which was excellently acted by twelve of the club members. Between the acts there was some pretty fancy dancing by several little girls. The club is grateful to Col. and Mrs. Holt for the time and effort they gave to coaching the rehearsals. Capt. and Mrs. Worcester's guests for the week-end were Misses Todd, Harrison and Hunter. On Saturday, before the cadet hop, Mrs. Worcester entertained for her guests with a cadet dinner.

The musical club met on Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson. Miss Krayenbuhl is spending the month of March as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Murray.

The cadets had an easy time defeating the Philadelphia indoor polo team on March 4 by the score of 18 to 1½. The visitors were not in a class with the cadets, who rode well and scored at will. Cadet Rafferty, with ten goals to his credit, was a star performer for the Army men. The visitors had an allowance of three goals. They rode Army ponies. The line-up: West Point—1, Rafferty; 2, Tully; 3, Woodward. Philadelphia—1, Griffen; 2, Rosbach; 3, Flasher. Goals—Rafferty, 10; Tully, 4; Woodward, 4. Penalties—Philadelphia lost 1½ points by three safeties and one foul, all by Flasher. Time, six periods of 7½ minutes each. Referee, Lieutenant Graham, Army.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 9, 1916.

Mrs. Louis M. Nulton held her last reception before Lent on Saturday. She was assisted by Mesdames William Denny Brereton, jr., Joel R. P. Pringle, Benayud B. Wygant and William S. Farber. Mrs. Clifford E. Van Hook entertained at a tea on Friday of last week. Mrs. John W. Wadleigh was hostess at bridge at the marine quarters on Friday.

Mrs. William Geary Morgan, of Washington, and daughter, Miss Myra Morgan, were week-end guests of Prof. and Mrs. Angelo Hall. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Prof. T. W. Johnson, is on a visit to her son, a student at St. Paul's school, New York. Mrs. Stevens, wife of Prof. W. O. Stevens, is on a visit to Washington. Mr. Rodeheaver, the song leader in Rev. William A. Sunday's meetings in Baltimore, was the guest here this week of Instr. W. J. King. They were schoolmates. Mrs. Robert W. Milligan, widow of Rear Admiral Milligan, U.S.N., and Miss Milligan are guests in Norfolk of Mrs. Tench F. Tilghman. Miss Eugenia Blandin has returned here to the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Stuart, after a visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. John H. Iden, wife of Surgeon Iden, assisted by Mdn. H. M. Mullinix, First Class, received at the midshipmen's hop on Saturday night. Among officers who attended was Ensign C. A. Jones, U.S.N. Mrs. B. H. Fuller entertained this week Miss Esther Whiting and Miss Anita Kite. Miss Margaret Fechteler, daughter of Rear Admiral Fechteler, was the week-end guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, and was at the midshipmen's hop. During Lent there will be afternoon informal dances for the midshipmen. The Misses Chase, daughters of Capt. V. O. Chase, were among the guests at the midshipmen's hop.

The Naval Academy wrestlers overwhelmed Princeton Saturday, three clean falls and four decisions making up a score of 31 to 0. Grant, Wyatt and Nelson, the latter wrestling his first match, were the ones to gain falls, while Ericsson, Riggs, Biesemeier and Weltzell secured decisions. Princeton exhibited good defensive tactics in most cases, but strength, aggressiveness and knowledge of the game were on the side of the midshipmen.

In a triangular gymnastic match Saturday afternoon Princeton defeated the Naval Academy by 21 to 20 points, while the University of Pennsylvania, the third contestant, scored 13. It was the first time in seven seasons that the Naval Academy has lost a match in this branch of sport. All of the competitors had first places to their credit, and when tumbling, the last event on the program, was reached, the points were close,

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with the Naval Academy leading slightly. In the final event Wies, of the Tigers, was clearly the best man. Benson, Navy, and Hagert, Pennsylvania, proved exceptional men on the side horse. Pennsylvania's star performer was Rex, whose work was done on the rings. The Navy team were Clifford, Benson, Fallon, Berwind, Nichols, Connell, Jackson and Clark.
Princeton swimmers defeated the midshipmen by 26 to 25 in the local tank Saturday afternoon. The match turned on the points awarded on the relay, which the Tigers won. Assigning five points to this event, as to the others, the score was tied at twenty-five points, but the Navy finally conceded an extra point. With few exceptions the events were well contested. The Navy swimmers were Grove, Browning, Griffith, Dashiell, Bailliere, Post, Coney, Vail and Borden.
The midshipmen made an excellent showing against the veteran swordsmen of the New York Fencing Club here this afternoon, losing with the foils by four bouts to five, but coming out victors with the sabers by three bouts to one. The midshipmen showed general improvement, and made nearly all of their bouts close, four requiring extra periods to secure a decision.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 7, 1916.

The Bowling Club was entertained on Monday night by Capt. and Mrs. George E. Pariseau. Those present were Major and Mrs. Young, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Captain Gopen, Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Lieut. and Mrs. Applin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodson and Lieutenants Bradley, Montgomery and Blackmore. Colonel Skerrett's dinner guests Tuesday were Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates and Lieut. P. G. Blackmore. Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Pariseau were dinner guests of Colonel Skerrett on Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Henderson, Captain Richardson and Lieutenant Shurtliff. Mrs. Yates entertained with one table of bridge on Friday in honor of Mrs. Bettison, who left Monday for Kerkonkson, N.Y. The officers and ladies who were prevented by the storm from going to the Fort Hamilton dance on Friday night enjoyed an impromptu dance here at the club.

Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wegenhals, in New York, on Friday for dinner and the opera. Major Westervelt was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bettison for dinner Sunday. Lieutenant Richardson, of West Point, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson. Mr. R. L. Scoville, an inventor of Pittsburgh, Pa., was seriously injured at the Proving Ground last Tuesday by the premature explosion of a hand grenade which he was demonstrating. He has since been a patient in the Fort Hancock Hospital until yesterday, when he was taken to the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank dined at the Brick House on Monday. Mrs. John McKay, of New York, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 5, 1916.

At the song service on Sunday evening, which was very well attended, Lieutenant Lord gave a solo. Capt. and Mrs. Swift had supper Sunday for Mrs. French and Lieuts. and Mesdames Pearson and Clark. Mr. and Mrs. James, of Lookout Mountain, gave a farewell supper for Capt. and Mrs. Amos. Those going in from the post were Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Captains Cushman and Gaujot and Lieutenant Miller.

Captain Lake gave a very interesting talk on "First Aid" to the ladies of the Guild on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson had for their dinner guests Monday Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Beals, Captain Hemphill and Lieutenant Taylor. Among the dinners given Washington's Birthday was one by Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson for Mrs. Beals, Captain Gaujot, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieut. and Mrs. Cox. A miniature cherry tree surrounded by Miss was the centerpiece and small hatchets were used for place-cards. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Muller and Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, and Capt. and Mrs. Amos were hosts for Capt. and Mrs. McKinley and Capt. and Mrs. Swift.

As a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Amos and in honor of their guest, Mrs. Beals, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave a supper-dance on Wednesday. Captain Cushman gave a smoker on Thursday for Captain Amos, on the eve of his departure for the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Allen and Lieut. and Mrs. Viner were joint hosts of a buffet supper Friday for about seventy-five post and town people. Later the guests all attended the formal hop given for the latest arrivals, Col. and Mrs. Sands, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins.

Lieut. and Mrs. Collins gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Sands and Lieut. and Mrs. Zell. Lieut. and Mrs. Cox had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Lake, Miss Lee, Captain Hemphill and Capt. W. E. W. McKinlay, who has just returned to the post.

A match polo game was played Friday between the Reds and the Blues. The score was: Reds, 2; Blues, 5. The line-up was: Reds—Muller, Pearson, Blunt, Clark, Viner; Blues—Crutcher, Collins, Shannon, Blunt-Pearson, and Taylor.

Mrs. Lord left Saturday for Washington to visit Lieutenant Lord's mother. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a dinner for Captains Hemphill and McKinlay and Lieut. and Mrs. Cox. Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner Monday for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Lieut. and Mrs. Geary arrived from the Philippines Tuesday and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Collins. Mrs. W. E. W. McKinlay, daughter and sister arrived Tuesday also. Col. and Mrs. Sands gave a most attractive and artistic buffet supper Tuesday for some twenty-five of the post people.

Capt. and Mrs. Lake gave a dinner Wednesday for Mrs. and Miss Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller and Captains Gaujot and Hemphill. Miss Frances Hay, of Madison, Va., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Rockenbach. Major Robert N. Thornburgh has arrived on the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell and Lieutenant Thurman. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon and Lieut. and Mrs. Geary. Lieut. and Mrs. Viner entertained for Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Miss Hay and Mr. H. T. Allen, jr.

Col. and Mrs. Lockett's guests at dinner Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Jones, Captain Cushman, Mrs. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell and Lieutenant Blunt. Major and Mrs. Rockenbach entertained for their guest, Miss Hay, and for Mrs. Beals, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Lieut. and Mrs. Viner, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Lieutenants Crutcher and Taylor.

Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle left Saturday for Hot Springs, Ark. Their speedy return is hoped for. Lieut. Charles McH. Eby has arrived and will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 6, 1916.

Entertaining for their niece, Miss Buford Aiken, of Brunswick, Ga., Capt. and Mrs. Aiken gave a beautiful dance Feb. 29. The club house was exquisitely decorated with palms and flowers, and the guests included a number of distinguished visitors in the city, society from town and from the naval circles. Mesdames Wyke and Hoskins were guests of Mrs. Holcombe for bridge Feb. 29. Col. and Mrs. Davis had dinner March 2 for Lieutenants Spiller and Noyes, Miss Doris Wyke and Miss Davis. Miss Doris Wyke and Lieutenant Young, of the Navy, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins March 3. Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong gave an informal supper Friday, the guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins, Lieutenants Noyes, Spiller, Gillespie, Johnson and McKittrick, Misses Maxwell, Blakely, Michie, Smith, Wyke and Davis.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Turtle entertained March 4 with a dinner party at the San Carlos. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Keyser have as guests this week Lieut. Edwin Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith, of Fort Crockett, Texas.

Lieutenant Magruder, C.A.C., promoted to captain, recently left here on leave and will join Mr. Magruder in Savannah, where the latter has spent some weeks as guest of his father. Lieut. Jack Jouett returned Friday from San Francisco, where his father, Captain Perry, died last month at the Letterman Hospital.

Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock are preparing to move from Fort Pickens, and after March 8 will be at home at Fort Barrancas.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 6, 1916.

Col. Edwin A. Root, in command of the 30th Infantry, at Plattsburg, delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture upon the military policy of the United States before the Men's Fraternal Bible Class and Social Union of the M.E. Church at the church parlors on Wednesday last. The Colonel did not attempt to be oratorical, nor had he sufficient notice for anything like an elaborate preparation for his theme. He simply spoke and talked as a man of science and an expert familiar with his topic and had the strictest attention from his audience.

The 30th Infantry presented a fine entertainment in the way of a minstrel show at the Plattsburg Theater. The theater was filled by a most responsive audience, which thoroughly enjoyed the program offered. The opening chorus by the entire company started the ball rolling, with Messrs. Allen, Gibson and Burgess, bones, and Messrs. Sheedy, Sullivan and Violette, tambos. Lieut. C. O. Herick capably filled the position of interlocutor. Lieutenant Herick sang "A Perfect Day" and never did his voice, a rich baritone, sound to better advantage. The minstrels were presented under the auspices of the following members: President, Lieut. Col. J. P. O'Neill; stage manager, Capt. James Regan; business manager, Lieut. C. S. Floyd; chief musician, W. J. Stannard, and assistant business manager, Sergt. D. H. Sullivan.

Capt. and Mrs. Carleton returned on the 6th from Boston, where Captain Carleton delivered a lecture on machine-guns. The Bi-monthly Club met at Mrs. Shaw's last Tuesday, Mrs. Carleton winning the prize. Mrs. Conley, wife of Captain Conley, the regimental adjutant, is expected home to-day. Mr. McCloskey, who has been in the quartermaster's employ for four or five years, and who has many friends in the 5th Infantry, now in Panama, met with a serious accident. He was driving a coal wagon and fell from the top of it, the front wheels striking him in the head, paralysis of his left side resulting. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell's little daughter, Mary, has the measles.

Major Weston P. Chamberlain, Med. Corps, will make an address on March 10 at the Albany Medical College. For his subject he has chosen "History of Military Medicine and Its Contribution to Science." On March 16 Captain Darby, also of the Medical Corps, stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, will give an address before the Homeopathic Medical Society at Albany, N.Y., and has chosen for his subject "The Duties of the Medical Department in Campaign."

This has been national baby week in Plattsburg. Mrs. J. L. Bond added largely to an entertainment given at the High School Auditorium for its benefit by singing a "Group of Songs." Great preparations have been in progress for the Mardi Gras cotillion to be given to-night at the Administration Building. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Foote gave a lovely dinner on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Gee.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1916.

Col. Alfred Hunter left Fort Scott yesterday on a twenty days' leave. Mrs. William Shea, wife of Lieutenant Shea, Med. Corps, poured tea at a bridge party given by Mrs. Howard Holmes. Lieut. and Mrs. Martin Peterson, who left here a month ago on their honeymoon, passed part of this week at the Annex Hotel in Chicago, and have now gone to Lieutenant Peterson's new station. Capt. John Page has left for Fort Rosecrans, after treatment at the Letterman Hospital.

Mrs. Hamilton S. Wallace was guest of honor at a dinner given by her sister, Mrs. Robert Oxnard. Mrs. Franklin Bell gave a bridge party at Fort Mason Wednesday. Mrs. Charles Bridges and Mrs. A. L. House presided over the tea table. The guests included Mesdames Denman, McClelland, McCaskey, Pratt, Swift, Penrose, Perkins, Frier, Glasford, Geary, Davis, Telf, Osseward, Parlor, Ham, Smith, Brett, Harrison, Barlette, Joyce, Hunter, Hirsch, Corbusier, Edie, Gardner and Weed.

Mrs. James Parker was the incentive for a dinner-dance given by Mr. Prescott Scott Sunday after the beagle hunt on the peninsula. Mrs. Clara Darling gave a luncheon for Mrs. Franklin Bell, her guests being Mesdames McClelland, Michler, von Schrader, Butler, Feibiger, Cotchett, Keyes, Rowan, Cheatham, King and Laine. The luncheon took place at the Francisco club. Capt. James Longstreet, Cav., has been admitted to Letterman Hospital for treatment.

Miss Gwladys Bowen was hostess at a bridge-tee this afternoon. Among her guests were Miss Priscilla Elliott, from Mare Island; Miss Gussie Ames, Mrs. Lawe, Mrs. William Lewis, Miss Martha Sutton, Mrs. McNamara and Miss Helen Rees. Col. and Mrs. Edward Miller have left for San Antonio. Lieut. and Mrs. William Geary, who visited Lieutenant Geary's mother in Berkeley, left Thursday for Fort Oglethorpe.

Mrs. Franklin Bell gave a dinner Sunday at Fort Mason in honor of her cousin, Mrs. R. R. Cable, of Chicago. Mrs. Bell will resume her Tuesdays at home on the 7th.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CHUBB.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 3, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Chubb, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, William St. John Chubb.

GULLION.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullion, 20th U.S. Inf., at New Castle, Ky., on Feb. 22, 1916, a daughter.

SHAW.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Shaw, U.S.N., a daughter, Juliet Ethel.

TYLER.—Born at New Orleans, La., March 1, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Max C. Tyler, U.S.A., a son.

UNDERHILL.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Underhill, U.S.M.C., a son.

WATSON.—Born at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 11,



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1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Henry L. Watson, 12th U.S. Cav., a son, Theodore Hoffman.

MARRIED.

BRETT—DEVOL.—At Denver, Colo., Feb. 29, 1916, Lieut. George H. Brett, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary Adelaide Devol, daughter of Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, U.S.A., and Mrs. Devol.

DENNY—CAMPBELL.—At Wheeling, W. Va., March 4, 1916, Lieut. Andrew D. Denny, U.S.N., and Miss Juliet McLure Campbell.

NEILL—SAUER.—At El Paso, Texas, March 7, 1916, Miss Hildegard Helen Sauer to 1st Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th U.S. Cav.

PLAYFORD—STIRLING.—At Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1916, Mr. William R. Playford and Miss Nancy Lloyd Stirling, niece of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N.

POLHEMUS—BELLINGER.—At Colon, Panama, March 4, 1916, Lieut. George W. Polhemus, 29th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katharine Miles Bellinger.

DIED.

ABERNATHY.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 2, 1916, Chief Pharm. Ralph T. Abernathy, U.S.N.

ALGER.—Died at Fore River, Mass., March 6, 1916, Chief Pay Clerk C. C. Alger, U.S.N.

BOMUS.—Died at Coxsackie, N.Y., March 2, 1916, Col. Peter S. Bomus, U.S.A., retired, of pneumonia.

BROWN.—Died at 134 C street, S.E., Washington, D.C., March 2, 1916, Catherine Tyson, beloved wife of Lewis K. Brown and stepmother of Capt. T. H. Brown, U.S.M.C.

CULP.—Died at Evansville, Ind., Feb. 20, 1916, Ruth Orrac Culp and infant son, wife and child of C. C. Culp, turret captain, first class, U.S.N.

HARTRATH.—Died Feb. 26, 1916, at Chicago, Ill., Armin Hartrath, of the Class of 1888, U.S. Naval Academy.

GREENE.—Died at Newark, N.J., March 8, 1916, Mr. William Stewart Greene, brother of Mrs. Henry D. Todd, jr., wife of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

KIMMEL.—Died at Henderson, Ky., Feb. 27, 1916, Major Manning M. Kimmel, father of Lieut. Husband E. Kimmel, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Manning M. Kimmel, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

McCAWLEY.—Died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Feb. 25, 1916, William M. McCawley, brother of Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and father of Ensign Edmund S. McCawley, U.S.N.

NOBLE.—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 4, 1916, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Noble, U.S.A., retired.

RICHMOND.—Died at Toledo, Ohio, March 5, 1916, Col. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, U.S.A., retired.

SMITH.—Died at Medford, Ore., March 4, 1916, Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith, U.S.V., Civil War, and a former lieutenant, 3d U.S. Artillery, and a graduate of the U.S.M.A.

TREDICK.—Died March 2, 1916, Sarah Rogers Bailey, widow of T. Salter Tredick and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, U.S.N., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Percival D. Griffiths, 11 Upper Grosvenor street, London, W., England.

WALKER.—Died at Annapolis, Md., March 7, 1916, Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

47TH N.Y.—COL. E. E. JANNICKY.

The 47th N.Y., in its annual muster and inspection for the War Department and state for 1916, had the least number of absentees of any regiment in the 2d Brigade. While the command shows a falling off in membership since the 1915 muster, the inspection of 1916 demonstrated good improvement. The muster and inspection for the War Department was made by Lieut. C. B. Hodges, U.S.A., and for the state by Major W. M. Waterbury, O.D. The official figures for this year and last follow:

	1916.		1915.	
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.
F. S. Band, etc.	36	1	37	0
Hqs. Company	6	0	6	0
Supply Company	3	0	2	17
Company A	51	2	53	62
" B	44	9	53	46
" C	43	4	47	50
" D	54	1	55	55
" E	48	1	49	49
" F	57	1	58	58
" G	47	2	49	43
" H	51	0	51	52
" I	47	5	52	53
" K	56	0	56	57
" L	44	0	44	55
" M	32	1	33	40
Totals	618	27	645	677

The 71st N.Y., Col. W. G. Bates, has just finished the best inspection and muster in its history. It had 52 officers and 931 men present, and only 7 absentees. We reserve the complete figures for another week.

The following have just been appointed second lieutenants in the N.G.N.Y.: William H. Warren and Joseph H. Nichols, 9th Coast Art.; Henry W. J. Cox, Troop D, 2d Field Art.; Robert W. Bowman, 1st Inf., and Augustus H. Harvey, 23d Inf. Second Lieut. James P. Cooke has been promoted first lieutenant, Co. D, 23d Inf.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., spoke to a large audience at Monticello, Sullivan county, on "Preparedness" at the Lyceum Theater on March 3. While in Monticello the

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General was the guest of the Monticello Guards, a military organization with over 100 active members, that has been working for over two years in an effort to gain admission to the National Guard. Inasmuch as Sullivan county has no military organization, many of the prominent citizens are working to give the "Guards" a chance to be Guardsmen. According to a plan that the Major General outlined, there is a chance that this organization may be accepted as a training detachment and assigned to either Company I, 1st Infantry, of Middletown, or Company F, 1st Infantry, of Walton, for administrative purposes. Accompanying General O'Ryan was his aid, Capt. Thomas M. Sherman, 1st Inf., and also Lieuts. R. M. Vernon and William Hones, jr., 1st Inf. State Senator John D. Stivers, chairman of the committee on military affairs, was also present.

Major Gen. Henry M. Warfield, retired list, Maryland N.G., known as a highly efficient officer, has been commissioned The Adjutant General, state of Maryland, with the rank of brigadier general, and qualified as such March 3. General Macklin's service record is as follows: In the service of the United States—Cadet, U.S. Naval Academy, 1888-1892; ensign, U.S. Navy, at sea, 1892-1894, and second lieutenant, U.S.M.C., July 1, 1894; resigned July 1, 1896. In the service of the state of Maryland—Colonel and I.G., 1st Brigade, Feb. 11, 1901; colonel, 4th Inf., Aug. 19, 1904; brigadier general, 1st Brigade, Nov. 17, 1909, and The Adjutant General, state of Maryland, with rank of brigadier general, Feb. 2, 1912.

The National Engineering Societies of New York will review the 22d Corps of Engineers, N.G.N.Y., on Tuesday, March 14, at 8:30 o'clock at the armory, 168th street and Broadway, New York city.

The annual muster and inspection of the District of Columbia National Guard for 1916 has commenced, the detail of Army officers being the following: Capt. William F. Morrison, Field Art.; Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps; Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, Inf.

Company A, 8th Infantry, Mass. V.M., on March 1 defeated the Cambridge City Guard Veteran Corps in a rifle match by 400 to 356 points.

Plans and specifications for the telegraph laboratory of the Signal Corps, Mass. V.M., have been forwarded to the Adjutant General. Plans have been made for instructing twenty students at a time. A multiple pair cable connects the students' desks with that of the instructor, where a switchboard makes it possible to make all sorts of combinations.

"Both General White and Colonel McLaughlin," says the Spectator, of Portland, "have been much concerned lately over the evident lack of community interest in the welfare of the Oregon City company, and Colonel McLaughlin took occasion to call on the mayor and members of the Chamber of Commerce with the view of stimulating a better public interest. The Colonel states that from the views expressed by the public officials and business steps will be taken to materially increase the strength of the company." A new rifle range is planned for the use of members of Company L, of Dallas, and the site has been selected.

The new \$150,000 armory for the Grand Rapids battalion of the 2d Infantry of Michigan National Guard will, it is expected, be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1 next. It will be provided with all up-to-date features for instruction, comfort and amusement—complete gymnasium, dance and banquet hall, shower baths and lockers, large swimming pool, automatically filtered, bowling alleys, indoor rifle range, club, reading and lounging rooms, library and reception parlors, and many other attractive features.

During the production of "The Battle Cry of Peace" at the Colonial Theater, Norfolk, Va., March 8, 9, 10 and 11, Company D, 4th Virginia Infantry, Capt. James L. Mitchell, made arrangements to establish headquarters at the theater with the object of securing applications for enlistment.

Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, commanding the 9th Coast Artillery, N.Y., has nominated the following officers for promotion: First Lieuts. Lucius C. Higgins, to be captain of the 17th Company; James J. Meyer, to be captain of the 16th Company, and Mr. Pierce M. Travis, to be second lieutenant of the 19th Company. Officers of other organizations who have been commissioned recently include the following: Lieut. Col. George H. Alden, 2d Inf.; Capt. Howard E. Sullivan, Battery D, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick J. Koch, Battery D, 1st Field Art.; Harold R. Past, 74th Inf., and Samuel A. Smith, 69th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Geoffrey J. O'Flynn, Eugene M. Dyer and Charles E. Hayes, 69th Inf., and Carleton T. Harris, 10th Inf. These officers have resigned and have been transferred to the reserve list: Major Marcus H. Rice, 1st Inf.; Capt. John J. Stephens, 2d Field Art.; Capt. William M. Ford, 69th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. C. A. Atwater, 3d Inf.; A. Broadbent, 1st Inf., and Maxine J. Parenteau, 12th Inf.

The following officers of the New York National Guard have been detailed for duty as members of the Militia Council for three years, relieving the officers named, whose terms have expired: Col. William G. Bates, 71st Inf., vice Brig. Gen. William Wilson, 4th Brigade; Col. George A. Wingate, 2d Field Art., vice Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, 2d Field Art.; Major William R. Wright, Squadron A, Cav., vice Lieut. Col. James C. McLeer, 1st Cav., and Capt. Francis R. Stoddard, jr., Reserve List, original appointment.

A good evidence of effective recruiting in the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., Col. E. F. Austin was the

muster in of a new company on March 7, to be known as the 35th. Major Paul Loeser was mustering officer.

ALABAMA.

A committee of officers of the 1st Infantry of Alabama National Guard, consisting of Col. Francis M. Maddox, Capt. Vester J. Thompson, Albert L. Quina, Leon Schwarz and Julius A. Smith, have sent out a printed circular on preparedness to employers in Mobile, where a battalion of the regiment is stationed, and the response, we are informed, has been splendid. The circular enclosed a blank, asking employers if they were interested in preparedness, and in the National Guard as an organization for training men, and further if they were willing to allow such employees as they could reasonably spare take training in the National Guard. The employer was requested to fill out the blank and return it to regimental headquarters.

The circular to the employers said, in part: "In the 'Field Inspection Report' of the Army officers in regard to the last encampment of the 1st Infantry, Alabama National Guard, the following statements are made: 'Use of liquor in camp: None observed.' 'Discipline: The camp discipline and sanitation of this camp were the best ever witnessed by myself, not even excepting West Point camps. This indicates the zeal shown by all where the duty was understood.' All young men who are qualified can and should take this course of instruction: Employers can do their part to aid national defense by permitting and encouraging a reasonable number of their employees to take the instruction. Mr. R. V. Taylor, vice president and general manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, has set the example of promoting interest in the National Guard. His influence has sent forty possible officers to the Mobile organization. We need others!"

CONNECTICUT.

The National Trophy presented by the United States for excellence in target practice to the winning organization of the Militia of Connecticut for the year 1915 has been awarded to Company F, 2d Connecticut Infantry. The figure of merit of this company is 65.60. The "National Defense Trophies" presented by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, to be awarded to companies, troops, batteries or divisions of Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard, under conditions prescribed by the donors, are awarded for the year 1915 as follows: First honors, Company F, 2d Connecticut Infantry, figure of merit, 100.43; second honors, Troop B, 5th Militia Cavalry, figure of merit, 84.17. After April 1 the 1st Connecticut Field Company, Signal Troops, will, with four field radio station equipments, devote its energies to this new branch of the signal service. The newest type wireless equipment is to be supplied and a sergeant-instructor from the Regular Army will be specially detailed to help the Guardsmen.

MAINE.

Mr. Elliot Rodgers, president of the Mousam Manufacturing Company, the National Fiber Board Company and the Leatheroid Manufacturing Company, of Kennebunk, Maine, has stated that he will allow all men in his employ, who are members of the National Guard, to attend the annual encampment and that he will make up the difference between the pay which they will receive and their regular pay. The following officers have recently been elected: John H. Harrington as first lieutenant and Charles F. Houghton as second lieutenant, 2d Co.; Fred T. Field as captain, Ralph B. Skinner as first lieutenant and George E. Lord as second lieutenant, 3d Co.; Charles W. Bundy as second lieutenant, 7th Co. The officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of Portland were the guests of the Portland

Automobile Show on the evening of Feb. 22, and later in the evening were the guests of the Portland Yacht Club at their annual Army and Navy night.

The 3d Company indoor rifle team competed with a team from the Tecumseh Tribe of Red Men, Wednesday evening, and defeated them by 29 points.

Capt. and Mrs. Roy L. Marston, of Skowhegan, held an "at home" for the members of Co. E, 2d Infantry, on Feb. 26.

MINNESOTA.

Adjutant General Wood, of Minnesota, announces the retirement of Major Alfred C. Page, Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, and the appointment of Major Charles F. Cook, of Austin, in his stead.

Among those who have been awarded state decorations for long and faithful service are the following: Twenty-five years, Col. George C. Lambert, 1st Field Art., and Capt. Roy G. Staples, 3d Inf.; twenty years, Major Edson J. Andrews, 1st Inf., Capt. Roger M. Weaver, 3d Inf., and Capt. Arthur A. Caswell, 3d Inf.; fifteen years, Capt. William F. Brandt, 2d Inf.; ten years, Capt. Harland E. Kelty, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Malcolm C. Sime, 2d Inf.

NEW JERSEY.

The 4th Infantry, of Jersey City, held a successful review in its armory on Feb. 28 by Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine. Previous to the review a dinner was given General Hine and his staff at the Carteret Club, at which were present Major Gen. Joseph H. Brensinger, Col. Arthur L. Steele, Lieut. Col. George T. Vickers, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Patterson, Majors Alexander P. Gray, Charles H. Grant, J. Talmage Wyckoff, Capt. Louis E. Jackson, Chaplain J. Madison Hare, Capt. T. Bergen Gadis, Major Peter H. James, Capt. William A. Baker, Major Joseph M. Rector, Capt. Graham B. McGregor and Lieutenants Moore and Hinchliffe.

Major Conrad Hall, recently assigned to the command of the 1st Battalion of the 2d Infantry, at Elizabeth, is planning to have field instruction for his command early in the spring over Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

The sanitary troops of the 1st Regiment passed muster with a 100 per cent. record at the annual Federal and state inspection held Feb. 28. Major Conrad E. Koerper, of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., conducted the Federal inspection.

A tri-cornered rifle match between teams from Companies M, I and G, of the 1st Regiment, will be shot March 18. The teams are to consist of ten men each, and the conditions will

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be ten rounds from standing and the same number of shots from prone position.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York city, who has reviewed infantry and cavalry organizations of the National Guard, changed about on the night of March 7, when he witnessed a fine review of the 1st Field Artillery in its armory, under command of Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, and various practical exhibitions. It is almost unnecessary to state that Mr. Mitchel showed the most intense interest and appreciation of the work of the field artillery, which, especially under the limitations for practice, demonstrates wonderful efficiency.

The Mayor's party on the reviewing stand included Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Lieutenant Colonel; Brevet Major Gen. Daniel Appleton and Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, N.G.N.Y. The regiment, less Batteries A and C, which are located up the state, was promptly formed by Capt. Dawson Olmstead, as usual, so that when Mr. Mitchel arrived everything was in readiness. The varied program was handled in the most effective manner, and there was no "waits" of any kind between the interesting events.

Following the very handsome dismounted regimental review, in which all the batteries turned out with fine, big fronts, the following exhibitions were given: Communication by semaphore flag signalling and telephones, Headquarters Detachment, Lieut. Mathew S. Weir commanding. A reel cart laid the wire and field telephones were quickly attached, the Mayor sending a message, which was relayed by semaphore flag signals. Battery drill, mounted, Battery E, Capt. John T. Delaney; simulated firing, Battery D, Capt. Benjamin Van Raden commanding, and Lieutenant Koch, executive officer; sub-caliber practice, Battery B, Capt. Sylvester Simpson commanding; rough riding, Battery F, Capt. Raymond M. Reid; mounted basketball, teams from Batteries D and E, Major James E. Austin in charge.

All the exhibitions were executed with the most commendable skill, and during some of the maneuvers of Battery E, when the short turns were made at a gallop, the audience held its breath. Mr. Mitchel expressed astonishment at this evidence of skill. The rough riding by the detail of Battery F was also exceptionally good. After the exhibitions Mr. Mitchel was introduced to the officers of the regiment and special guests and a dance and collation followed.

It is interesting to note that Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, at present in temporary command during the absence of Colonel Rogers abroad, served as a corporal in Co. F, 7th Inf., when Col. Daniel Appleton (now brevet major general) was captain of Co. F. "Is it any wonder," said an enthusiastic old-timer, "that under such striking influence Colonel Smith has made good?"

23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

The annual muster of the 23d N.Y. for the War Department and state for 1916 shows a net gain in membership of 12, when compared to the muster of 1915. The number of absentees, however, were slightly in excess of 1915. Lieut. C. F. Hodges, U.S.A., made the muster for the War Department, and Major F. M. Waterbury, O.D., for the state. The official figures follow:

	1916.			1915.		
	Present.	Offi. Men.	Absent. Agg.	Offi. Men.	Absent. Agg.	
F. S. and Band..	14	4	0	18	6	4
Hqrs. Company..	0	15	1	16	4	10
Supply Company.	0	2	0	2	5	2
Company A....	3	48	1	52	2	58
" B.....	3	41	1	45	3	50
" C.....	2	69	1	72	3	58
" D.....	1	35	2	39	2	33
" E.....	2	27	6	35	2	36
" F.....	3	64	3	70	3	62
" G.....	3	57	0	60	3	62
" H.....	2	46	6	54	3	52
" I.....	3	58	6	67	3	64
" K.....	3	60	3	66	3	55
" L.....	3	34	5	42	3	37
" M.....	3	81	3	87	3	55
Totals	45	641	39	725	48	638

PENNSYLVANIA.

On March 1 the following batteries of Field Artillery were officially designated as the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery:

Battery A, South Bethlehem, Capt. Thomas O. Cole; Battery B, Pittsburgh, Capt. William T. Rees; Battery C, Phoenixville, Capt. Samuel A. Whitaker; Battery D, Williamsport, Capt. William B. Reilly; Battery E, Pittsburgh, Capt. Robert G. Snyder (Co. A, 14th Inf.); Battery F, Pittsburgh, Capt. Samuel R. McKamish (Co. F, 14th Inf.).

The following have been appointed officers of Artillery and assigned to 1st Field Artillery, March 1, in addition to those above named: William S. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa., colonel; Albert V. Crookston, Pittsburgh, Pa., lieutenant colonel; Theodore R. McLain, Pittsburgh, Pa., major; Thomas O. Cole, South Bethlehem, Pa., major; William G. Fullman, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Harry Howe, Bellevue, Pa., first lieutenants, Battery E; William K. Weaver, Wilkensburg, and Harry L. Probst, Pittsburgh, first lieutenants, Battery F.

The annual state inspections have now commenced, following the completion of the Federal inspection.

The John Wanamaker Commercial Institute Regiment, composed of six companies, band and field music, tendered a review to Col. Hamilton D. Turner, 2d Inf., N.G. Pa., in honor of his thirty-second year in the National Guard, at the 2d Regiment Armory, March 4, 1916. The members of Co. A, Capt. J. N. Johnson, composed exclusively of employees of the John Wanamaker store and recruited from the Wanamaker Commercial Institute, acted as hosts. The exercises were very

interesting. The program was as follows: Regimental formation and drill; competitive company drills for the Colonel's Trophy and Medal; regimental bayonet exercises, Capt. Percival C. Jones, inspector-instructor, J.W.C.I.; Butts' musical drill; calisthenic exercises, Capt. Clarence Foster, J.W.C.I.; physical director; regimental review tendered to Col. Hamilton D. Turner; and regimental parade, Col. William R. Scott commanding.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. R. asks: (1) In what enlistment period am I now serving, my service as follows: Nov. 19, 1898, to Nov. 18, 1901; Nov. 19, 1901, to Nov. 26, 1902, discharged for convenience; March 28, 1906, to March 27, 1909; March 28, 1909, to March 31, 1912, four days A.W.O.L.; April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1915. (2) When will this enlistment period end? Answer: (1) Fourth, if you re-enlisted within three months after discharge, March 31, 1915. (2) You have signed a seven-year contract; for purpose of computing continuous service pay, four years will hereafter constitute a period.

F. S. V. U.—The account of the death of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, which occurred in the Philippines in December, 1899, is given in an official report made by Lieut. Col. H. H. Sargent, 29th U.S. Vol. Inf. (captain, 8th Inf.), under date of Dec. 23, 1899, and published in our issue of July 28, 1900. Our summary of this report covered two full columns of the Journal. If you cannot obtain a copy of the original report, you are at liberty to visit our office and copy from our article.

J. D. T.—Time absent in desertion and time spent in guard house, by man enlisted May 11, 1914, must be made up.

P. J. B.—No orders have been promulgated for the 4th Cavalry to return to the States from Hawaii.

S. E. S.—According to the monthly directory, Fort Benjamin Harrison is the "permanent station" of the 23d Infantry and Fort Wayne, Mich., the "permanent station" of 1st and 3d Battalions of 26th Infantry. At the present time there are no troops at either station named, and it is not possible to say when the troops now on Texas border will return to home stations.

LAREDO.—Regarding detail as caretaker of abandoned posts and target ranges, apply to the War Department, through the channel.

RETIRED SOLDIER.—The full generals of the United States were Washington (Continental Army), Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

D. W.—Apply to a recruiting officer for enlistment in band.

A. L. W. asks: (1) Will there be any examinations held this year for commissions in the Philippine Scouts? If so, when? (2) If the Philippines should get their independence, would they still use American officers over there? (3) May an officer while serving in the Scouts take an examination for a commission in the Regular Army? Answer: (1) Very likely Nov. 1, 1916. (2) Wait until the proposed bill becomes a law, and see what its provisions are. If enacted in its present shape, there would be use for Scouts for a few years at least. (3) No.

J. B. M.—On July 1, last, according to The Adjutant General, there were in the Philippines, exclusive of Scouts, 12,909 U.S. troops; Canal Zone, 9,521; Hawaii, 6,343; China, 1,406; Alaska, 770; Porto Rico, 707. On the Texas border there are approximately 20,000 troops.

R. R. asks: (1) I am an enlisted man of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, a citizen of Porto Rico; can I take the examination for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts? (2) A man enlisted March 11, 1899, in the P.R.R.I. and has been serving continuously since that time, how many years more has he to serve to complete the thirty years for retirement? Is he not entitled to double time to Aug. 2, 1912? Answer: (1) No. (2) Full thirty years; he has no double time.

J. D.—The law does not specify how many superintendents of transportation there shall be in the Quartermaster Corps, or how many trainmasters there shall be in the corps. The law limits the number of men in the grades of sergeant, first class and sergeant, Q.M. Corps, and the Q.M.G. can appoint according to the needs of the Service in the grades provided for.

E. A. E.—Bills which have been reported in Senate and House this week, for reorganization of the Army, provide for shortening the period of active service in the seven-year enlistment in case of demonstrated efficiency. So far there is no indication that this provision would be retroactive. No one can foretell the possibilities of action on these measures. Wait; read the reports of congressional action about to begin on the Reorganization bills.

SOLICITOUS.—We have no information regarding special "homes for mothers of ex-Spanish-American War Veterans." State your case to your camp of Spanish War Veterans.

J. C.—Allowance of quarters is as authorized in Par. 1044, N.C.O.'s above grade 16 get only one room (office); see table.

H. F. F.—If you are a regular reader of this paper you must have noticed that we publish annually, in December, tables showing the warship tonnage of the principal fleets of the world. We have also published, by diagram and table, comparisons of the armies of the world. A recent issue of The American Boy contains an article showing by diagrams the relative Army strength. These diagrams appeared in our paper when General Wood was Chief of Staff.

T. T. T. asks: Will you kindly give me the names of elementary works dealing with the science of ballooning? Answer: Read "The Art of Aviation" (Brewer), McGraw-Hill Company, New York; "Flying" (Hamel and Turner), Longmans and Company, New York; "Practical Aeronautics" (Hayward), American School of Correspondence, Chicago.

H. A.—Before entrance to the Army Medical College at Washington an applicant must have passed preparatory examinations for a commission.

H. T. T. asks: Does a soldier who does time in the guard house have that time to make up if he enlisted Feb. 13, 1913, and was in the guard house from March 28, 1914, to July 23, 1914, when he is going on the reserve at the end of three years? Answer: Yes.

R. S. asks: I am an Austrian by birth. I landed on April 10, 1907, in New York city. I did not receive my landing certificate and would like to find out how and where I will have to apply to get it. At present I am a soldier, stationed on the Zone in Co. L, 10th Inf. Could I receive a landing certificate while I am in the Service? I have ten months to do in the Service. Could I get my citizen papers any sooner if I was to apply right now to the court where I am intending to go? Answer: Ask the War Department, through channel, to help you in the matter. If the place of residence you will claim is one in which you lived before enlisting, you may save time by registering now with the court there as a resident of that town.

M. J. F.—Regarding Vera Cruz medals, apply to the Navy Department.

J. D. S.—No orders have been issued for relief of troops in Alaska.

H. M. C. asks: I re-enlisted Dec. 5, 1911, and during this enlistment served in the Philippines from March 4, 1912, to Oct. 15, 1914. Am I entitled to double time for all this service or only a part of it? Answer: All of it.

E. T.—Only the Q.M.G. Office can tell you how soon your name may be reached on the eligible list for promotion to sergeant wagonmaster. Apply through channel.

E. S. L.—Results of examinations for quartermaster sergeant are not yet known, as time must be allowed for returns from the Philippines. Regarding your eligibility for sergeant-overseer, apply to the Q.M.G.

C. A. S. asks: Has there been a bill before Congress, is there a bill to go before Congress, or is there just a recom-

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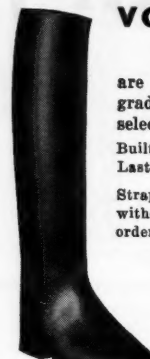
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mentation from the Chief of Artillery that Coast Artillery radio operators have a special rating? Answer: Up to date there has been no bill introduced in this connection.

ANXIOUS.—Write to The Adjutant General's Office for circular regarding appointment as second lieutenant. This circular tells how and when to send application. If there is a prospect of vacancies there will be no examination. It is not possible at this time to say when the Army Reorganization bill may reach final vote, and how soon the proposed Army increase will be authorized. There is hardly any doubt that some increase will be made.

L. J. N. asks: Has any appropriation been made for the sufferers of the Texas City flood of Aug. 16, 1915? Answer: The matter is before Congress. See page 690, our issue of Jan. 29, and write to The A.G. through the channel.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 6, 1916.

Mrs. Gilmer had luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mme. Hirschberg-Lyon, of Berlin, and for Mrs. Barbour-Sonnag, of New York, and Mrs. Haan. Mr. Knox, of Nashville, Tenn., was guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown that day. Miss Hodges and Miss Griffith, Lieutenants Matthews and Englehart attended the leap year dance at Governors Island Tuesday evening. Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Brownlee, Miss Alma Louise Hodges, Captain Cooper, Lieutenants Matthews and Englehart attended the dance given Friday evening at Fort Hamilton as a farewell party for Major and Mrs. Abernethy. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell had dinner that evening for Dr. and Mrs. Lord, of Jamaica, L.I., and Lieut. and Mrs. Loughry, all going later to ladies' night at the club. Mrs. Cheeseman, Mrs. Campbell's mother, has gone to Boston, to spend a week with relatives in Brookline. Mrs. Griffith, who has been in the Flushing Hospital for more than a week, suffering with a broken arm, is expected home in a few days. Mrs. Curtis has been staying here with her niece and nephew, Miss Eleanor Griffith and Lieut. C. C. Griffith. Mrs. Cunningham has come to be with her husband, Lieut. R. T. Cunningham, during their stay here before going to Panama early in April. Miss Catherine Wickham, of Flushing, was the guest on Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper joining them for a Welsh rabbit supper.

The 135th Company basketball team played a team from Fort Slocum, at the post gymnasium, Tuesday evening, winning the game with a score of 34 to 19. The movies, which were delayed until after the game, included an excellent presentation of "The Little Minister," by J. M. Barrie.

Lieut. Dean Hall has reported for duty with the 87th Company. Capt. C. C. Carter, of West Point, will come here this week for promotion examination before a board whose members are Major Brownlee, M.C., Majors Sarraat, Pearce and Hall, C.A.C., and Lieutenant Houghton, M.R.C.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 5, 1916.

The Red Cross meeting was held Monday at Mrs. Rivers's quarters. The attendance was very large and a great deal of work accomplished. Lieutenant Barry had the graduation ride of selected non-commissioned officers Tuesday morning. The entire garrison assembled at the riding hall, and the intermissions were enlivened by music from the band. Colonel Dickman received the salute of the class, which then gave an excellent exhibition of trained horses and jumping. The officers' class, under Captain Harvey, consisting of Lieutenants Snyder, Andrews, Gordon, Strong, Pendleton, Nelson, Frank, Ellis and Duval, held their exercises next. The events were divided into riding trained horses, then the remount colts, and finally the jumping. Lieutenants Snyder and Nelson made a perfect score in the jumping and the entire exhibition would have done credit to the Madison Square Horse Show. The results accomplished in the non-commissioned officers' class were so great that a new class consisting of twenty-four selected non-coms. from each squadron, under Captain Harvey, Lieutenants Taulbee, Barry, Snyder, Andrews and Nelson, has been started, to run during the month of March.

The effort to start a pack of hounds for drag hunting at the post is meeting with great success, as Lieutenant Snyder has already the promise of some dogs, including a pair from Mr. Watson Webb's famous pack at Shelbourne Farms. The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday, Mrs. Harvey winning the club prize and Mrs. Barney the guest prize.

Lieut. F. R. Hunter, recently detailed as military instructor at Riverview Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga., arrived at his new post Friday, to find most of the college had been burned to the ground the night before his arrival. The Evening Card Club met Wednesday with Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. Rivers gave a birthday dinner for her son on Thursday. The guests were Jack Winn, Charles Romeyn, Perrine Barney, Mary Furlington, George Furlington and Anne Cox. Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Powers, Powell and Barney. Bridge was played after dinner, prizes being won by Capt. and Mrs. Barney. Captain Romeyn fell while skiing and hurt his back, but is out again. Captain Powers, Lieutenant McGee, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Baer have all been on sick report during the week.

Miss Drury is visiting Mrs. Jones, wife of Captain Jones, M.C. On Friday Mrs. Graham gave a six-table bridge party. Prizes were won by Mesdames Powell, Romeyn, Bailey, Bartlett, Furlington and Harvey. Capt. J. M. Burroughs, recently made quartermaster at this post, has established a record for promptness and efficiency in his department. This month pay day was held on March 2, which is about a week sooner than it usually happens after muster. Captain Burroughs spent Sunday in Boston.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wade have returned from Jefferson, Ohio, where they attended the golden wedding anniversary of Gen. and Mrs. Wade. Practically the entire post except the officer of the day went to Burlington Saturday to see "Princess Pat" at the Strong Theater. Perrine Barney entertained at dinner Saturday for James and William Rivers. Capt. and

Mrs. Romeyn entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mesdames Powers, Miller and Smith, Major and Mrs. Shaw. The regimental basketball team played the Burlington High School team in Burlington and were beaten by a score of 45 to 26.

Mr. George Beavers, formerly an officer of this regiment, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon. Capt. and Mrs. King entertained at luncheon for Mr. Beavers and for Lieuts. and Mesdames Gordon, McGee and Barry and Lieutenants Snyder and Taulbee. Lieut. and Mrs. McGee had dinner Sunday for Mr. Beavers, Capt. and Mrs. King and Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon. On Friday Dr. and Mrs. Lusk had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Crofford, of Memphis, Tenn.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., March 6, 1916.

Lieut. E. C. Ecker, U.S.A., retired, returned to his home in Chicago last Monday, after being with his sister, Mrs. Normoyle, for two weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Welty, Mesdames Walling, Bortz and Murphy and Lieutenants Murphy, Dillman and Eberts saw the motion picture, "The Battle Cry of Peace," at the Richardson Theater on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Crain and daughter arrived Wednesday and have taken quarters vacated by Major Dale. Captain Crain, with his family, recently returned from the Philippines and spent a leave in Freeport, Ill.

Capt. and Mrs. Smith had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Crain and daughter. Dr. Donald W. Forbes, acting dental surgeon, reported on Wednesday for three months' temporary duty from Madison Barracks. A committee of Oswego ladies gave a leap year dance at the Pontiac on Thursday evening as a benefit to the Oswego Hospital. Attending from the post were Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, Lieuts. and Mesdames French and Welty, Lieutenants James, Dillman, Murphy and Eberts and Dr. Forbes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marion O. French had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Alfred H. Ames, Misses Worden and Rathbun, from Oswego, and Lieutenants James and Murphy. Later all attended the leap year dance at the Pontiac. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith and Lieutenants James and Eberts went to Madison Barracks to attend a masquerade dance given by the officers and ladies of that garrison on Friday. While there Capt. and Mrs. Smith were guests of Capt. J. H. Hughes. On their return trip on Saturday they were snowbound for over four hours near Richland.

The Fort Ontario Athletic Association gave their second smoker in the post gymnasium on Friday evening. Several good boxing events were staged. A neat sum was realized for the athletic fund.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 4, 1916.

Mrs. F. T. Hines entertained at cards on Monday for Mrs. Wyley, of New York. Mrs. I. A. Haynes won the prize. Mrs. Menecely poured tea for Mrs. Hines. Mrs. Hines's guests were Mesdames Haynes, Vestal, Lincoln, Tignor, Long, Fuller, Menecely, Misses Sheppard and Mearns. Miss Mearns returned to Washington this week, after a visit to Mrs. S. C. Vestal. In honor of Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. George A. Wildrick entertained at cards on Monday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Todd, Nugent and Peace. Other guests were Mesdames Newcomb, McMenamin, Stoteshbury, Seaman, Weggenmann, Knight, Misses Starr and Magruder.

Mrs. G. A. Nugent gave a luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Forbes, Mesdames Gulick, Brigham, Taylor and Rose. Miss Fowler, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting Mrs. O'Rear. On Wednesday, at the Chamberlin, Mrs. G. A. Nugent gave a tea for Miss Dunn, Mesdames Stark, Forbes, Mitchell, Little, Captain Jordan, Mr. Adams, Lieutenants Wilson and Walsh. Lieutenant Colladay gave a luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Dunn, Col. and Mrs. Stark, Major and Mrs. Little. Lieutenant Colladay then took his guests to Norfolk for a matinee.

In honor of Mrs. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland and Mr. Adams. Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes entertained fifteen couples at an elaborate dinner-dance on Friday. The post band furnished music. The class officers gave the second of a series of stag banquets on Friday. A musical program was rendered. On Friday a number of the class wives had a supper at Mrs. P. H. Hall's; among them were Mesdames Gorham, Kemble, Cannon, Green, Wilson, Haines and Gildart. After the officers' banquet they were joined by their husbands and enjoyed a dance at Lieut. and Mrs. Green's.

Mrs. Garrett and Mrs. Willett gave a dinner on Friday for Mesdames Brigham, Long, Grace, Stockton, Reybold and Miss Sheppard. Captain Humphrey gave a dinner on Friday at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth, of Kansas City, Major and Mrs. Little, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose and Lieut. E. S. Harrison. Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold were Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Lincoln, Long, Carson and Crain and Lieut. and Mrs. Grace.

Mrs. Gulick on Friday entertained at cards in honor of Mrs. Forbes. Prizes were won by Mrs. Todd, Mrs. G. A. Wildrick and Mrs. Weggenmann. Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Fuller served for Mrs. Gulick. Playing were Mesdames Todd, Shartle, Seaman, Lincoln, Weggenmann, Stark, Crain, Wildrick, Gasser, Nugent, Forbes and Tignor. Capt. and Mrs. Fuller had a dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Brand, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson gave a dinner on Saturday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Gorham, Hall, Green, Haines, Willett and Lieut. R. W. Wilson. The Misses Oler, of Larchmont, N.Y., are visiting Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Col. and Mrs. Haines entertained at the mess Saturday, after the dance at the Chamberlin, for Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Judge and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Forbes, Major and Mrs. Nugent and Mr. Parsons. Other club parties were given by Lieutenant Holland for Lieut. and Mrs. Grace, Capt. and Mrs. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold, Lieutenants Loustot and Cook; by Lieutenant Lenzner for Miss Sheppard, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett.

Mr. Adams gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Dunn, Col. and Mrs. Stark, Major and Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Groome, Captain Jordan and Lieutenant Colladay. On the evening of March 15 Miss Brabant will render a selection of Belgian folksongs at the Chamberlin. She will be assisted by the Chamberlin orchestra. The proceeds go toward the relief of the Belgian war sufferers and to the Fort Monroe Relief Fund.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 6, 1916.

Mrs. Tate returned Tuesday from a visit to her son at West Point. Miss Lee, of Chicago, was the guest of Mrs. Rogers for the week-end. Captain Knox left Thursday for a short leave. Captain Porter has recently purchased a new Overland car.

Col. and Mrs. Nicholson arrived Feb. 27 to spend the week as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McCabe and Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard. On Monday Mrs. McCabe entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Nicholson, other guests being Mesdames Grote, Taylor, Barnard and Davis. On Tuesday Mrs. Rogers gave a delightful house dance for Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire and their guest, Mrs. Stanley Koch. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Tate, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith, Colonel Tompkins, Captain Scales, Mr. Tupper and Mr. Dalton, of Lake Forest.

Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard gave a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Nicholson and for Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. McCabe. Colonel Nicholson has been extensively entertained in Chicago during the week. On Monday he attended a luncheon and addressed 400 employees of the Chicago Telephone Company, and on Friday at a dinner



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given by the Equestrian Society he explained the work being done at the Mounted Service School.

The post Auction Club met on Thursday at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs. Guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire and Mr. Edwards, of Lake Forest. Prizes were won by Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Davis, Colonel Tate, Captain Scales and Mr. Tupper. Colonel Tompkins gave a promotion party on Friday in the form of a dance at the club for all the members of the garrison. Colonel Tompkins leaves in a few days to join his old regiment, the 7th Cavalry, with which he served for nearly thirty years before joining the 5th. This evening a farewell party will be given in his honor.

Mrs. Tate entertained the following ladies at tea on Friday: Mesdames Grote, Clark, Johnson, Taylor, von Schrader, Barnard, Davis and Youngs. Edward Rogers gave a luncheon on Saturday to celebrate his sixth birthday anniversary. St. Patrick's Day decorations and favors were used and a number of friends from Highland Park, as well as the post children, were present.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 24, 1916.

Miss Patricia Tiernan, sister of Mrs. Charles T. King, on Monday gave a dinner-dance, honoring Miss Genevieve Cooper, of Independence, Ore. Other guests included Capt. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Margaret Waring, Miss Evelyn Teal, Lieutenants Newgarden, Benedict, Elliott, Kimball, McNamee, Davidson, James, Mueller and Eisenschmidt. The bridge tournament met Friday with Mrs. Ralph R. Glass. This was the seventh meeting. Major and Mrs. William Brooke entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Major and Mrs. Field and Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore.

Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey B. Maghee gave a progressive dinner and dance Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Carroll F. Armistead, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford B. Hartz, Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, Lieut. D. O. Elliott, Mrs. Harold Young, of Portland, and Mrs. Margaret Waring, of Vancouver. Mrs. E. E. Gray, of Minneapolis, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Ingalls. Mrs. David J. Baker entertained at bridge Monday for Mrs. C. H. Martin, wife of Major Martin, at present stationed at Douglas, Ariz.; Mrs. Murray Baldwin and Mrs. Herbert Gibner. Miss Genevieve Cooper, of Independence, Ore., has been the house guest of her sister, Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., during the week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Gibson had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey B. Maghee, Miss Evelyn Teal and Lieut. Joseph McNamee. Major James T. Dean last evening delivered the second of the series of military lectures at the Rex Theater in Vancouver. Military history was his subject. Mrs. J. Leland Benedict was the guest of her brother-in-law, Lieut. Charles Benedict, last Saturday. Mrs. Benedict is en route to Fort Seward, Alaska, where her husband is stationed with the 14th Infantry. Capt. Edmund S. Sayer gave a moving picture party last Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox, Capt. and Mrs. Carroll F. Armistead and Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey B. Maghee.

Capt. Leonard T. Waldron, C.A.C., from Fort Stevens, spent a few days in the garrison early in the week. On Sunday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, jr., entertained at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus, Col. and Mrs. Henry Cabell, of Portland, and Major and Mrs. William Cruikshank.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 2, 1916.

The important event of last week was the leap year bal masqué Friday evening, in the gaily decorated post hall. Music was furnished by the 21st Infantry band, and about eighty couples in costume made merry. It would be impossible to mention all the original costumes, but striking among the number were Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field as Powhatan and Pocahontas; Mrs. Hobson and Mrs. Woolnough as Futurist Twins; Mrs. Francis H. French, Martha Washington; Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker, a couple from old Pekin; Capt. Edmund Sayer, Rain-in-the-Face; Capt. Murray Baldwin, a Turk; Mrs. Murray Baldwin, an Alsatian peasant; Lieutenant Woolnough, French chef; Mrs. Hartz, Filipino maid; Lieutenant Hartz, Moor; Lieutenant Hobson, Grecian warrior; Captain Gibner, Italian prince; Mrs. Gibner, Colonial dame; Mrs. Knox, Priscilla; Mrs. Samuel Gibson, a French maid; Mrs. Hiram Cooper, Spanish dancer; Lieutenant Taintor, convict; Lieutenant Mueller and Miss Conway, Little Nell and her grandfather; Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Margaret Waring, Yama Yama girls, and Mrs. Irwin as Red Riding Hood.

Mrs. Robert S. Knox entertained at bridge on Monday for Mesdames Baldwin, Gibner and Woolnough. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass had dinner on Monday in honor of Col. and Mrs. French and for Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Warfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobson, Captains Harbeson and Sayer. The bridge club met with Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz on Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Brooke, Field, Cruikshank and Glass.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Gibner gave a supper-dance on Tuesday, honoring the bachelors of the post. Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Warfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Rixey, mother of Mrs. Gibson. Col. David J. Baker delivered an interesting address last Monday at the luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce in Portland. The bridge tournament met last Friday with Mrs. Robert S. Knox. Mrs. David J. Baker, jr., holds high score at present.

Lieut. James B. Woolnough spent several days in Seattle and Tacoma last week lecturing on military tactics before various organizations of business men who attended the camp held at American Lake last summer. Capt. and Mrs. Carroll F. Armistead gave a dinner prior to the bal masqué on Friday for

Major and Mrs. Silva, of Portland; Capt. and Mrs. Knox, Lieuts. and Mesdames Glass, Maghee and Hartz. Other dinner hosts the same evening were Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, jr., for Misses May and Susan Eastman, of Portland, Lieuts. Paul Newgarden and Clyde Eisenschmidt; Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Gibson for Mrs. Margaret Waring, the Misses Laidlaw, of Portland, and Lieutenants Elliott, Kimball and Benedict.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 5, 1916.

Major and Mrs. C. O. Sherrill announce the birth of a daughter on Sunday, Feb. 27. Miss Margaret Smith, of New York, who has been the guest of Miss Georgie Fuller, of the post, left yesterday for St. Joseph, Mo., to visit her grandmother. In compliment to her sister-in-law, Miss Spencer, of Florida, Mrs. Spencer entertained the young women of the garrison at a charming Boston supper on Sunday. Many of the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the delightful bridge-dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bolman at their home in Leavenworth on Tuesday.

In honor of Miss Pickett, of Helena, Mont., Miss Ruth Moody entertained on Tuesday with a line party at the Orpheum, followed by a five o'clock tea at the quarters of her sister, Mrs. King, and Captain King. Miss Dorothy Bingham, who is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, is the recipient of much social attention during her stay at the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Fiske are entertaining Mrs. Howard Anderson, of Chihuahua, Mexico. Capt. and Mrs. Max C. Tyler, of Fort Leavenworth, announce the birth of a son on Wednesday, March 1, at New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Morgan, of Sherburne Point, Vt., has arrived to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James S. Greene, and Lieutenant Greene. Mrs. George A. Herbst, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the post hospital several days ago, is improving. Capt. and Mrs. George B. Rodney and family left for Fort Huachuca on Sunday. In honor of her twelfth birthday Miss Helene Gowen entertained on Tuesday with a line party at the post Y.M.C.A., followed by a supper at the quarters of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen.

Mrs. Parker, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her son, Capt. James S. Parker, and Mrs. Parker. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman entertained at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Dodge, Dr. and Mrs. McAllister, of Kansas City, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Fulmer, Miss Emilie Cabanne and Capt. J. W. Beacham, jr. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick on Friday had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle, Miss Ethel Allen, of Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and Mr. William Mears. Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Morrow had dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Frank B. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Miss Pickett, of Helena, Mont., Mrs. Jesse Holmes, Capt. Perry L. Miles, Foy and Bailey.

The Misses Marion and Evelyn Jones were hostesses at a supper party on Friday, when their guests included Dr. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. T. Mackall, Miss Ruth Moody, Miss Dorothy Bingham, of Omaha, Neb., Captains Rexach, Oden, Lanza and Lieutenant de la Vega. Capt. and Mrs. Gowen had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Jarvis, Miss Roberta Fleming, of Fairmont, W. Va., Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, jr., Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Condon and Major S. A. Cheney. Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Boyd's dinner guests on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, Mr. and Mrs. Kiernan, of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Mrs. Louis Koehler and Colonel Allen. Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene gave dinner on Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts. The other guests were Capt. and Mesdames George P. Tyner, Ira C. Welborn and J. B. Gowen.

The Misses Nannie and Polly Randolph, of Washington, D.C., who have spent the past few months here, left Wednesday to visit relatives in New York before returning to their home. Mrs. Daley gave a movie party Thursday evening for Miss Smith, of New York, Miss Georgie Fuller, Mesdames Andres, Ward, Jones, Swartz and Watkins. A dainty supper was served at Mrs. Daley's quarters. Miss Irwin was honor guest of Mrs. Mitchell at a delightful tea Wednesday, when the guests were the young married women and girls of the post. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Eltinge and Mrs. Christian. Miss Irwin, guest of Major and Mrs. Mitchell for some weeks, will return to her home in Wheeling, W. Va., on Monday. Mrs. Ernest R. Gentry and little daughter, Mary Fuller Gentry, arrived Sunday from Baltimore to be the guests of Colonel Fuller and family. Miss Mary Fuller, who has been visiting friends in West Point and Washington, accompanied Mrs. Gentry home.

Among those from the garrison who attended the Ballet Russe in Kansas City Saturday were Capt. and Mesdames John R. Thomas, jr., Condon, Eltinge, Ward, Andres and Daley, Mesdames Davis, Olson, Christian, Holbrook, Gregory, E. D. Scott, Catron, Knight, Miss Lottie Fuller, Miss Carr, Major and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Irwin, Miss Knight, Miss Reaume, Majors Cheney, Winship, Captains Foy and Beacham. Mrs. L. J. Fleming has joined her husband, Major Fleming. Miss Dorothy Bingham, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Roberts, returned to her home in Omaha, Neb., on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Austin A. Parker entertained about 200 guests in their quarters on Sunday from four until six o'clock in honor of Mrs. L. J. Fleming and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts. Mrs. Parker was assisted by the young girls of the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meals had dinner on Friday, previous to the special field officers' ball for Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad and Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Welborn, Capt. and Mrs. Rodney, Mrs. Hiram Wiley, of Kansas City, Mo., Colonel McCarthy, Colonel Olmsted and Major Bearss.

One of the most delightful balls of the season was given on Friday last, the hosts being the special field officers' class, when several hundred guests enjoyed their hospitality. The ball room, through the courtesy of Major Sedgwick Rice, Commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, and his staff, aided by the wives of the staff, had the effect of a Japanese garden. The ceiling was covered entirely with Japanese lanterns and umbrellas, and the window recesses filled with palms. The stage was a miniature garden in itself. The front was banked

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with tall palms, while at the back an artificial waterfall fell into a real fish pond, containing gold fish and surrounded with purple iris. Supper was served in the banquet hall, where the Japanese idea was further carried out. Dancing was enjoyed during the supper hour, and music was furnished by the cabaret quartette from the Hotel Muehlbach, of Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Pickett, of Helena, Mont., is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Taylor. Mrs. Xavier F. Blauvelt is the guest of her father, Mr. C. A. Taschetta, in Leavenworth. Margaret Moreno, Tom Norton and Dorothy Larsen will represent the post school at the spelling contest to be held at Lansing this week.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 6, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan had dinner on Monday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Harris, Collins and Sampson and Mr. and Mrs. Baker. Capt. and Mrs. Lawton gave a dinner on Tuesday for Colonel Kenly, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and Captain Battle.

Several of the officers of the garrison attended the opening of the new club house of the Missouri Athletic Association at St. Louis Wednesday night. On Tuesday Mrs. Collins entertained the ladies of the garrison at a charming bridge party. After the game refreshments were served at quartette tables. Mesdames Stodter, Craig and Baker assisting. Mrs. Ware received the first prize, Mrs. Craig the cut prize, and Mrs. Sampson the condolence prize. Dr. and Mrs. White were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham Thursday.

The ladies' bridge club met at Mrs. Kennedy's home this week. Those holding highest scores were Mesdames Kennedy, Stodter, Donovan and Sampson. Captain Wetherell visited the post on Thursday. Colonel Kenly entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. Fyles and Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan.

Captain Chilton, M.C., has recently purchased a new seven-passenger Hudson. A dancing class has been organized to meet every Saturday afternoon between the hours of 2:30 and 5 o'clock at the officers' club. Capt. and Mrs. Jones entertained at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Williams and Dr. Jones.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson entertained at supper Sunday for Colonel Kenly, Mrs. Ware, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles and Mr. and Mrs. Baker. Capt. and Mrs. Lawton entertained at a musical on Saturday, followed by a Welsh rabbit supper, for Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson, Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel and Mrs. Ware. Lieut. W. H. Rucker, 6th Field Art., son of the late General Rucker, has been ordered to the depot for duty.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., Feb. 26, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Haywood S. Hansell gave a beautiful cotillion at the Amusement Hall on Saturday. The favors were most attractive and original. At a late hour the party adjourned to Captain Hansell's quarters for supper; Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Johnson poured. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Rockhill, Capt. and Mesdames Johnson, Cooper, Weed, Richardson, Fletcher, Worthington, Lloyd, Ruttenclutter and Snow, Bishop and Mrs. Garland, Lieut. and Mrs. Castlen, Mr. and Mrs. Heasley, Mrs. Reeves, Misses Baker, Wright and Kitchen, Gen. Sumner H. Lincoln, Captains Taylor and Turner, Lieutenants Clark, Rudd and Ellefson, Drs. Sherrill and Henry, Cadets Altman, Clayton, Kehoe and Lloyd, Mr. Oatman and Mr. Frost.

Capt. and Mrs. Worthington gave a dinner Saturday, the guests going on to the Hansells' party later. The ladies of the post gave a charming leap year hop on Monday at the post hall. The party was a bal poudré and the leap year idea was carried out in every detail. Mrs. Ruttenclutter was hostess at a delightful luncheon on Tuesday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Garland, the wife of the Bishop of Pennsylvania. Covers were laid for Mesdames Hansell, Richardson, Johnson, Fletcher, Snow, J. P. Fletcher, Weed, Heasley, Reeves and Miss Wright.

Mr. Oatman, who has been the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd, left Saturday to attend the Mardi Gras in New Orleans. Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher and Madame Fletcher entertained with a tea-dance at the Officers' Club on Tuesday. The rooms were gay with pink carnations and tulips. Delightful refreshments were served. Bishop Howden, of New Mexico, was in the post over Sunday, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander T. Cooper.

Mrs. Johnson entertained with an informal bridge party Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Fletcher, Weed, Hansell and Fletcher. Major and Mrs. Rockhill gave a dinner Saturday at their charming bungalow, in Central, for General Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Weed and Dr. and Mrs. Castlen. Lieutenant Ellefson is spending a month's leave in Washington. Miss Wright, who has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Snow for several months, left Wednesday for her home in Chicago.

Lieut. and Mrs. Castlen are leaving the post on Wednesday, to the great regret of the entire garrison, Lieutenant Castlen having been ordered to duty in the Canal Zone. The officers and ladies of the post are all invited to Captain Richardson's quarters for a buffet supper Tuesday evening, the affair being a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Castlen.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 5, 1916.

Lieutenants Wyche and McKinney were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews on Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stokes had as guests at Sunday supper Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Herman, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and Lieut. R. M. Campbell.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City, Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift and Major Winans. Lieut. and Mrs. Isaac Spalding received informally Monday and Tuesday evenings, to introduce their house guest, Miss Louise Trippett. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry D. Chamberlin were hosts at dinner Tuesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Montgomery and Polk, Lieutenants Wyche and Taulbee.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip W. Corbusier had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton, Miss Green and Lieutenant Wyche. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant and Lieutenant Wyche. Miss Jane Green, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbusier, left Wednesday for her home at Falls-on-Rough, Ky.

Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift entertained at dinner Wednesday

day for Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Mrs. David Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. O. T. Griffith, Miss Elizabeth Davis and Lieut. E. V. Sumner. Lieut. and Mrs. John K. Brown are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright were hosts at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbusier, Lieut. and Mrs. John Crane, Miss Elizabeth Davis and Lieutenant Wyche. Mrs. J. E. Lewis gave a sewing party and tea Thursday for Mesdames Eastman, Elmer, David Griffith, C. T. Griffith, Pritchard and Kennedy. Mrs. Isaac Spalding was hostess at bridge Friday, complimentary to her sister, Miss Louise Trippett, and for Mesdames Corbusier, Hyde, Robins, Wainwright, Griffith, Lewis and Kennedy. Mesdames Elmer, Rhodes, Morton, Jones and Miss Davis came in later for tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane were hosts at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn, Miss Davis and Lieutenant Anderson. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger had as dinner guests Friday Mr. and Mrs. Hal Pierce, of Junction City, Lieuts. and Mesdames Montgomery and Chamberlin.

Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Lieuts. and Mesdames Merchant, Chamberlin and Wainwright and Lieut. V. P. Erwin are in Kansas City to attend the Russian Ballet and are weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Dewey, at the Hotel Muehlbach. Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Montgomery had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk and Lieutenants Martin, Campbell, Taulbee and Wyche.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 4, 1916.

Mesdames G. B. Bradshaw, A. R. Wentworth, S. Migliavacca, Robert Hammond, Nelson Hibbs and W. B. Wells were hostesses at the largest card party ever given on the bay last Tuesday, the affair taking place on the upper deck of the cruiser Philadelphia, with thirteen tables in play. On Wednesday Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw gave a large buffet supper on board the Philadelphia. Mesdames Hoyt, Bradshaw and Thomas were luncheon guests of Mrs. Katherine Matson on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas entertained at dinner on Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Carr and Col. C. M. Perkins. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Whitford Drake gave a jolly supper party Wednesday in honor of the birthday of their sister, Miss Rachel Drake. Four tables were used for the guests.

Mrs. Harriet Brown was hostess at a leap year party on Tuesday evening. Each lady chose her own escort, which could not be her husband, and conducted him, not only to Mrs. Brown's, but to the movies in Bremerton and to the supper later in the evening. Commandant and Mrs. Coontz were at home on Thursday from 4 until 6:30 p.m. Assisting were Mesdames O'Leary, Lhamon, McFall, Barker, Blankenship, Stiles and Geiger. Mrs. R. E. Coontz and sister, Mrs. Hugh Wyman, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Shumate at the Hotel Lincoln, Seattle, Tuesday.

Miss Eleanor O'Leary, a student at Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, is spending the week-end with her parents, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary. In honor of Mrs. J. E. Irwin, who leaves March 12 for Coronado, Cal., Mrs. J. W. Backus entertained at a bridge and luncheon Monday, followed by a few hours on the golf links. Mrs. R. E. Hoyt entertained the Original sewing club on Monday; at supper the ladies were joined by their husbands and all attended the moving-picture shows in Bremerton.

Chaplain G. E. T. Stevenson entertained thirty guests, members of the Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, and delegates to the Baptist Institute, in session in Seattle, last Saturday. The guests came over on the Baptist gospel ship and luncheon was served on the Colorado, Mrs. Stevenson presiding. Mrs. Harold Bowen had dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. Wrenn, Lieutenants Stiles and Bowen. Comdr. E. H. Campbell entertained at dinner on board the cruiser New Orleans Tuesday complimentary to the officers of his ship and their wives. The wardroom officers of the New Orleans were hosts at dinner on board ship Thursday complimentary to the wives of the officers and a few intimate friends.

Mrs. G. A. Duncan was hostess at seven tables of bridge on Friday. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw entertained at dinner on Thursday complimentary to Comdr. C. N. Olney, of Mare Island, Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells and Miss Mary Wells. Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, from Mare Island, is spending the week with Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher. Mrs. Tom D. Barber was hostess to her sewing club Monday, entertaining in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. E. D. Stanley.

In honor of the birthday anniversary of her husband, Lieut. B. L. Canaga, Mrs. Canaga entertained at dinner this evening. Mod. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had Sunday dinner complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely and Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs. For the benefit of the Navy Relief Corps, the Navy people will give a play in Eagle Hall the evenings of March 30 and 31. The play is entitled, "Facing the Music," written by Frank Darnley, the English playwright. Lieut. Charles W. Crosse, who put on the play so successfully at Annapolis two years ago, is in charge of rehearsals and will take part in the play. The members of the cast are Lieut. and Mrs. Crosse, Mrs. Frederick A. Barker, Mrs. W. S. Turpin, Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, Paymasters Wilson and McCarty, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Griswold and Lieut. W. F. Hornsberger.

Paymr. J. B. Hornsberger, with Mrs. Hornsberger, arrived Wednesday to relieve Paymr. E. R. Wilson as accounting officer of the yard. Lieut. Thomas Gatch, of the U.S.S. Princeton, is ill in the naval hospital, where he underwent an operation last Wednesday for appendicitis. In honor of Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary entertained at a dinner party Thursday. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt had a dinner on Friday in honor of Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin and for Lieuts. and Mesdames Shearer, Stiles and McWhorter. Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer had dinner on Friday for Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles and Lieut. and Mrs. McWhorter.

The destroyer Lawrence reached the yard Wednesday after a rough trip up from Mare Island. Lieut. J. A. Murphy is in command. The Lawrence came north for duty in connection with the new Pacific coast torpedo station at Keyport, Wash. That station will be opened this week and the Lawrence will furnish power for the station and for testing torpedoes until the power house is installed.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 1, 1916.

Complimentary to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Elmer E. Curtis, recent arrivals at the yard, Surg. and Mrs. U. S. Webb and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Curtis B. Munger entertained at a bridge-supper at the Webb home Friday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Curtis, Bates, Longabaugh, Myers, P.A. Surg. J. V. Howard, Capt. P. E. Chamberlin and Col. J. T. Myers. Lieut. John Potts, U.S.M.C., under treatment at the hospital for two weeks, is getting along satisfactorily. Mrs. Potts is living at the Hotel St. Vincent, in Vallejo. Mrs. Charles P. Nelson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Nelson, of the Philadelphia Yard, is visiting in San Francisco as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Roy Bishop. Many affairs are being given in her honor.

Prof. and Mrs. Milton Updegraff had a dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, Prof. and Mrs. See and Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, who have been visiting Mrs. Mitchell's relatives for two months while the Commandant has been on sick leave, have returned to the yard and are guests of friends. Mrs. U. R. Zivnuska's mother, who has been seriously ill, is recovering. J. W. Baker, who has been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns, in Vallejo, entertained at dinner and a theater party at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, last week, complimentary to Miss Dorothy Bennett. Comdr. and Mrs. Karns chaperoned.

Miss Mabel Updegraff was a dinner hostess Monday in Vallejo for Misses Dorothy Bennett, Ruth Hascall, Marion

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Payne, Mary Gorgas and Priscilla Ellicott, Lieut. Hugh Brown and Surgeon Wood, Lieutenants Talbot and Howard, of the Marine Corps, P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey and Marcus Emory.

In tow of the repair ship Prometheus, Comdr. F. D. Karns commanding, the tanker Maumee left San Francisco Monday for the trip to New York, which is expected to take two months' time. The Maumee, built at this yard, will have her Diesel engines installed at New York.

The Midvale Steel Company has notified the yard that it will make good the defective casting made for the turbine for Destroyer 69, the cost being in the neighborhood of \$2,800. This will delay the installation of the turbines about eight weeks, but meanwhile other work will be rushed on the vessel. The cruiser Maryland left today for San Francisco, to pick up a draft of men from the Naval Training Station before proceeding down to San Diego, to become flagship of the Pacific Reserve Fleet. The Marblehead is being overhauled, preparatory to being turned over to the Portland Naval Militia, the California Naval Militia having secured the battleship Oregon in her stead. Complete estimates for the work to be done here with the \$500,000, voted for equipping Mare Island for battleship construction, have been sent to the Department.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, Feb. 28, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Zane gave a supper for twelve in honor of their guest, Mrs. Hollingsworth, of California, on Feb. 13. Lieut. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker gave a box party at the Strand to see Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen," honoring Miss Dorothy Smith. Supper followed for Col. and Mrs. Brown, Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Lieutenants Coulter, Gilbreath and Zundell and Miss Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan had dinner Feb. 18 for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Ferenbaugh.

After the hop on Feb. 19 a number of young people enjoyed a Dutch supper at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer in honor of Miss Dorothy Smith. The "paper chase" on Feb. 20 was won by Miss Olive Gray. The prize was given by Lieut. Hornsby Evans. Miss Alice Gray came in second and Mrs. Walter Moore third. After the chase delightful refreshments were served by Gen. and Mrs. Evans at "Bella Vista." Major J. W. Heavey arrived recently and is in command of the 1st Battalion, 9th Inf.

Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray entertained at dinner on Monday in honor of their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, of Fort Sam Houston. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Howard Davids, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Misses Olive and Alice Gray. Mr. Seymour Denike, of Laredo, gave a box party at the Royal Theater on Wednesday, honoring Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer and Miss Dora Gullette. Supper was served afterward at the home of Miss Gullette.

A delightful supper-dance was given by Col. and Mrs. Brown in honor of Miss Dorothy Smith. A five-course supper was served, the men progressing after each course. During supper dancing was enjoyed. The guests numbered over sixty, including Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mesdames Bell, Sirmyer, Rucker, Davids, Kinney, Jackson and Read.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 27, 1916.

Mrs. Abner Pickering left Monday for the coast, en route to the Philippines and China, where she will visit with her daughters, who are living there. Capt. and Mrs. Yule had dinner at the Gadsden Monday for Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Morrow. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson gave a card party at the Gadsden Monday evening for Major and Mrs. Murphy, Major and Mrs. Morrow, Capt. and Mesdames Schoeffel, Tillman, Adams, McCleave, Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Major Murphy and Mrs. Schoeffel won the high scores. Mrs. W. R. Gibson entertained for the ladies of the afternoon card club at the Gadsden on Tuesday.

The officers of the camp celebrated Washington's Birthday Tuesday evening with a masquerade, the most brilliant affair given at the pavilion. About 300 guests were present, nearly all of whom were in masquerade costume. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson gave a dinner at the Gadsden Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Pirtle, Capt. and Mrs. Yule, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall. Capt. and Mrs. Leary gave a supper Wednesday in honor of Miss Marian Schoeffel and for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieutenants Reed, Evans, Hovle, Lyons, Marsh, Neal, Row, the Misses Dade, Irwin, Moody, Packard and Colonel Dodd.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Major Bennett, was hostess at a bridge tea at the Army pavilion Thursday. High scores were made by Mesdames Duke, Butler and Delaplaine. Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Yule were dinner hosts at the Gadsden Thursday in honor of Lieutenant Hoyle, who will shortly leave for the Hawaiian Islands for station. Others present were Lieutenants Anderson, Helmick, Marsh and Neal, the Misses Packard, Lasseigne and Irwin.

Lieutenants Row and Schmidt gave an informal party Thursday evening for the Mesdames Schoeffel, Dade, Irwin, Tuthill, Moody, Gill, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieutenants McDermott, White, Rex and Caleb Rice and Alexander Dade. Among the guests entertained at a dinner given by Lieutenant Albright at the regimental mess were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Clark.

Capt. and Mrs. Tillman entertained with cards Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Major and Mrs. Bennett,

Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall, Lieut. and Mrs. Stallman and the prize-winners, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Major and Mrs. Murphy entertained with a dinner Saturday for the bridal party of the Downs-Murphy wedding. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Ward, the Misses Schoeffel, Packard and Moody, Lieutenants Evans and Lyons, Capt. and Mrs. Leary gave a dinner for Colonel Dodd, father of Mrs. Leary, the guests including Capt. and Mrs. Yule, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Lieut. and Mrs. Downs have returned from their honeymoon visit to the coast and are spending several days with Mrs. Downs's mother before leaving for Hachita, where Lieutenant Downs is stationed. Lieut. L. A. O'Donnell, aid to General Davis, was the genial host at an informal luncheon Friday in camp. Among the guests were Miss Tuthill, Mesdames O'Loughlin, Wieser, Duke, General Davis, Señor and Señora de la Fuente.

The country club on Saturday afternoon was the scene of a very pretty party, given by Mrs. Lawhon, in honor of Miss Marian Schoeffel. The affair took the form of a tea-dance from four to six. The 18th Infantry orchestra furnished the music.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 28, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel's guests at dinner on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Thorne, Capt. and Mrs. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. Addis. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb spent Saturday at Bisbee.

Colonel Brown turned his house over to the Army Relief Society Saturday evening. The ball room and reception rooms were tastefully decorated and cards and dancing afforded amusement for all. Prizes for each card table were donated by Mesdames Babcock, sr., and McCormack, and were won by Mesdames Rutherford and Phillips and Lieutenants Troxel and Abbey. Refreshments were furnished by Colonel Brown and the ladies. The regiment wishes to express its gratitude to all who gave so freely, and especially to our Colonel, who contributed so generously. A sum of \$53 was cleared on the entertainment.

Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Kennington, Mrs. Chaffee, jr., and Mrs. Dodson motored to Bisbee on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Evans motored from Naco to attend the party given for the Army Relief. They returned to Naco the next day. Mrs. McCormack left for Nogales on Monday and is the guest of Mrs. Titcomb. Mrs. Cabell is spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer at Nogales.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, March 4, 1916.

A number of officers and ladies of the regiment attended the Mother Goose party for the children, given by the Hotel Galvez management on Thursday night. A hundred children in costume attended—Kitty Lou Corey as a most charming Little Bo-Peep, little Peggy Mudgett as Daffy-Down Dilly, Masters Pat and Robert Stevens as a sailor and a fairy, and Masters Freddie Young and Albert Spinks as juvenile Army officers. The little ones enjoyed dancing until 9:30, when the grown-ups, including many Army officers and ladies, succeeded them and dancing was continued until midnight. Mrs. Corey appeared in a striking Tehuantepec Indian costume, and Mrs. Allderice as Pierette.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allderice last night gave a bridge party for Capt. and Mrs. Grinstead, Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett and Lieut. and Mrs. Halford. Lieut. and Mrs. Bullock are enjoying a visit from Lieutenant Bullock's mother, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Spinks and Capt. and Mrs. Corey.

The Fort Crockett officers' bowling team, consisting of Captain Dalton, Chaplain Chouinard, Lieutenants Lewis, Mudgett and Maynard are practicing daily on the Artillery alleys in anticipation of several games with the Y.M.C.A. and other teams in Galveston.

Captain Young conducted a most interesting map problem for all officers of the post-graduate class on Friday, the exercise being on the Gettysburg map. The new pavilion is now being used for these meetings and is admirably adapted for this purpose.

Miss Kimmel, of Midland, Texas, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard, left for home last Wednesday. Mesdames Corey and Grinstead were luncheon guests at the club on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis's young son, Jack, is recovering from a severe attack of croup. Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, Lieut. and Mrs. Halford and Lieutenant Olmsmith were guests at Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard's bowling party Monday night. Major Spinks attended the dinner of the local lodge of Elks held at Rogers's oyster farm Monday.

Captains Dalton and Bracken were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Corey and Lieut. and Mrs. Halford Saturday. Lieutenant Olmsmith, Miss Kimmel and Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard motored out to Rogers's Tuesday for dinner.

During the past week Colonel Wright has had the several battalions formed into war strength companies and has experimented with several new movements in extended order not specifically covered by the Drill Regulations. After a thorough test of several new movements it is proposed to submit the same for the consideration of the War Department.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., March 3, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Hand had dinner at the regimental mess on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, the Misses Erwin and Schoeffel, Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Brewer, McDermott and Hooper. Capt. and Mrs. Doster entertained Mr. and Mrs. Corwin and Lieutenant O'Donnell at supper on Saturday. As a farewell to Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin had supper on Sunday for twenty guests, including Capt. and Mrs. Bessell and Lieutenant Brewer.

The Army masquerade at the pavilion on Washington's Birthday was a decided success, over 200 couples attending. Present from the regiment in costume were Capt. and Mesdames Doster, Bessell, Casper and Hand, Lieutenants Duke, Blackford and Patch, Chaplain and Mrs. Winter, Lieutenants Brewer, Dusenbury, McCormick, McDermott and Landis. Captain Leonori gave a dinner at the Gadsden on Thursday for the Misses Kauffman and Ruggles and Lieutenant O'Donnell. Mrs. Bennett was the hostess at a bridge-tee at the Army pavilion on Thursday afternoon for fifty guests, including Mesdames Doster, Hand, Bessell, Casper, Blackford, Duke and Patch.

The 22d Infantry entertained on Friday all the officers and enlisted men stationed in Douglas, as well as a large number of their civilian friends, in celebration of the completion of four consecutive years of service on the border under canvas. There was something doing every minute from nine in the morning until the curtain fell on the excellent vaudeville performance at night.

Among guests at a delightful tea-dance given at the country club on Saturday by Mrs. W. W. Lawhon were Capt. and Mesdames Bessell, Doster, Hand, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Captains Robertson and Leonori, Lieutenants Dusenbury, Hunt, McCormick, Hooper, Strelinger and McDermott. Music was by the 18th Infantry orchestra. Captain Leonori was a guest at a dinner given at the Gadsden on Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Capt. and Mrs. Doster, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Dade and Lieutenants O'Donnell and Strelinger motored to Fort Huachuca on Sunday. Lieutenant Landis left on Sunday for a seven days' visit at Tucson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Downs (Evelyn Murphy) have returned from their honeymoon and left for Hachita, N.M., where Lieutenant Downs is stationed. Lieutenant Dusenbury will leave in a few days for duty at the Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz Island, Cal. Lieut. H. G. Maul, M.C., and Mrs. Maul left Wednesday for a month's visit at Denver, Colo., before sailing for the Philippines. Chaplain and Mrs. Winter left on Thurs-

day for El Paso, where the Chaplain will attend the Layman's Missionary Convention.

Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford have as their house guest Miss Kate Whitelaw, of Los Angeles, a cousin of Mrs. Rutherford. Major and Mrs. Dade gave an informal dance at the Army pavilion on Thursday, the guests including Capt. and Mesdames Hand and Doster, Lieut. and Mesdames Patch, Duke and Winter, Captains Barnes and Leonori, Lieutenants McDermott, Hooper, McCormick and Strelinger.

Colonel Rogers is having a flower garden made around his quarters, which, if it survives the sand storms and smelter's sulphurous fumes, will add much to the beauty of the camp. Corpl. Eugene J. Fitzgerald, of Company I, has made application to take the examination for a commission as second lieutenant in the Army. Notwithstanding his name, the Corporal is a native of Austria, a graduate of the Austrian Naval Academy and served four years in the Austrian navy.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harrington, Texas, March 4, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained at an oyster supper last evening for Mesdames George W. Cook, H. D. Seago, Emmert W. Savage, Captain Cook, Mr. Seago and Lieutenant Savage. Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., just selected as military attaché to Rome, has been stationed at Los Indios, Texas, with a squadron of his regiment. On March 1 Captain Heiberg left for his new assignment, expecting to stop en route at Des Moines, Iowa, and Washington, D.C. The best wishes of the entire regiment go with the Captain to his new post. Col. and Mrs. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 26th Inf., start to-day on a month's leave. Major Percy L. Boyer gave an after-theater supper for sixteen on Saturday in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. George K. Wilson. Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes has returned after a visit to Lieutenant Keyes at Mercedes. Mrs.

Lincoln F. Kilbourne and Mrs. Frank B. Watson, of San Benito, were visitors here on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Emmert W. Savage visited Brownsville on Feb. 29. Mrs. Percy Willis entertained at a bridge party at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Dyer on March 1, when Mrs. John S. Chambers, bride of Captain Chambers, was welcomed by the guests. Mrs. Smith scored high; Mrs. Waters received the consolation.

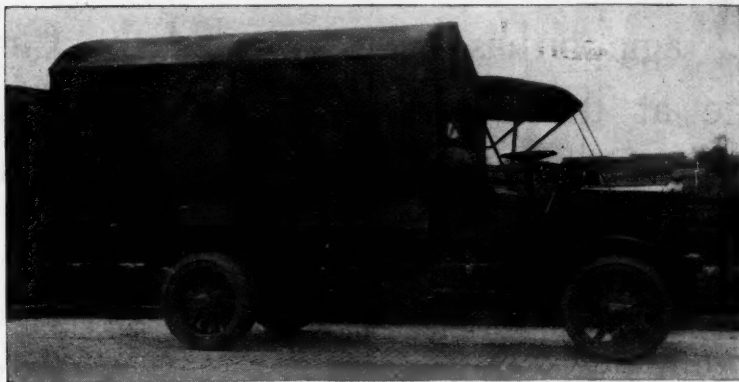
A most enjoyable hop was given by the officers' and civilians' club Feb. 26 at Lozana's hall. The 26th Infantry orchestra played. Capt. Wait C. Johnson was master of ceremonies. A number of officers and ladies came from adjoining stations; Lieut. and Mrs. Martyn H. Shute and Capt. Garrison McCaskey and John P. Hasson, from Mercedes; Miss Archer and Miss Hall, of McAllen; Lieut. Edwin O'Connor and William S. T. Halcomb, from Mission, and a number from San Benito.

Lieut. James A. O'Brien, 26th Inf., on ten days' leave, left Feb. 27 for New Orleans to take in the Mardi Gras. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank P. Lahm have returned from a visit to Fort Sam Houston, where they were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Rogers and Major and Mrs. John S. Winn. Capt. and Mrs. John S. Chambers have a handsome new automobile.

The regiment of the 6th Cavalry, by order of Col. Joseph A. Gaston, went into khaki uniforms on Feb. 29. The winter togs were most willingly laid away until the return of cold weather next December. Headquarters and Troop K, 6th Cav., are wearing leather leggings; it is expected the entire three squadrons of the 6th Cavalry will soon be provided with them.

Swimming parties are in vogue among the officers and ladies of the Army. Almost daily parties wend their way to the Arroyo Colorado, a few miles from the city, where salt water is found.

Capt. Edward Croft, recently assigned to 26th Infantry, has reported for assignment. Mrs. Croft will be welcomed later. A luncheon party was given at the San Benito Hotel March 1 by Mesdames Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Oscar K. Tolley and Charles W. Krapf. Guests from here were Mesdames Wait C. Johnson, Emmert W. Savage, Goodwin Compton and Agard H.



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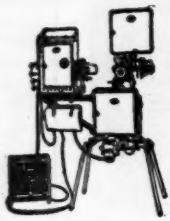
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Bailey. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., Mrs. and Miss Rose Bullard were visitors to Brownsville on Feb. 29.

Battery D, 4th Field Art., has moved from camp at Progresso to Mercedes for station. This battery is under orders to sail for Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty, when the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick returns to Galveston.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 26th Inf., entertained at dinner on Feb. 27 at Mercedes Hotel in honor of Capt. and Mrs. George K. Wilson, bride and groom of the regiment. The guests included Mesdames Wait C. Johnson, George W. Cook, Laurence M. Purcell, Major Perry L. Boyer, Captains Johnson and Cook, of Harlingen; Capt. Frank T. McNarney, 6th Cav.; Mrs. Jones and Lieut. Charles A. King, Jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. Martyn H. Shute, of Mercedes.

Capt. Samuel W. Noyes, 4th Inf., of Brownsville, has had his right wrist relieved from the splints that have held it for many weeks. Captain Noyes had his wrist broken while cranking an automobile.

Troop C, 6th Cav., has moved from Mercedes Headquarters to Mercedes for station, to fill the vacancy left by the 1st Squadron, 12th Cav., on their departure.

Major Perry L. Boyer, M.C., has gone to New Orleans on a ten days' leave to see the Mardi Gras.

Company E, 26th Inf., has been assigned here for duty, coming from San Benito. The company is commanded by Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne. Lieuts. Oscar K. Tolley and George W. Krapf are on duty with Company E. Lieut. Stephen M. Walmsley, 6th Cav., has gone to Mercedes to take charge of the Q.M. department there, relieving Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, gone on recruiting detail to Dallas. Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace and Mrs. Bateman spent Feb. 27 in Mission with friends. Dr. Casper M. Letzerich, Mrs. and Miss Vera Letzerich, Capt. and Mrs. Mahlon Ashford, Master Beale Ashford, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Letzerich, Mrs. Hugo Letzerich and Mrs. H. D. Seagoe spent Tuesday on the banks of the Arroyo Colorado fishing and boating.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, Feb. 27, 1916.

The reception given last night by the officers and ladies of the regiment in return for many courtesies extended by Galveston society was largely attended and was a most enjoyable affair. Col. and Mrs. Wright and Capt. and Mrs. Corey received, the guests being presented by Captain Corey. The full military band was in attendance. Col. and Mrs. Wright and Major Hagadorn were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kapperl, in town, last Tuesday.

Captains Dalton and Bracken entertained last Monday night with a box party at the Grand Opera House, the performance being Margaret Illington in "The Lie." Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Wright and Major and Mrs. Spinks. Others attending the performance were Major Hagadorn, Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Capt. and Mrs. Grinstead, Lieuts. and Mesdames Halford, Lockett and Allderice. Among the guests at Mrs. D. H. Kemper's tea at the Hotel Galvez last Sunday were Lieutenants Lindh and Hanley. Lieut. and Mrs. Mudgett had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Spinks.

Mrs. Wills, wife of Lieutenant Wills, 5th Inf., a passenger on the Kilpatrick for Panama to join her husband, was a guest at camp one day last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard have as their week-end guest Miss Kimmel, of Dallas.

Major Hagadorn conducted a very interesting map problem in the new pavilion on Friday, all officers of the post-graduate class participating. Captains Knudsen and Sillman were the opposing commanding officers of the imaginary troops engaged.

Major and Mrs. Allen entertained at dinner last Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Wright and Captains Bracken and Dalton. Lieutenant Hanley refereed the boxing bouts held here in camp on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, at which Private Torrance, of the Machine-gun Detachment, obtained the decision over Private Albert, Q.M. Corps, at San Antonio. A tidy sum was realized to swell the amusement fund of the regiment as a result of Chaplain Choninard's untiring energies.

Captains Grinstead, Dalton, Lieutenants Halford, Lockett, Allderice, Lindh and Hanley were entertained at the artillery club in Galveston Thursday night. Lieutenants Lindh and Hanley were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard at a bowling party in the Artillery garrison last Monday. Lieutenant Olamith was host for Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard and Mr. Dorsey, of Galveston, at Rogers's on Tuesday evening.

The officers of the regiment are likely to be called upon during May to act as instructors for the civilian training camp which is contemplated by the plans of General Wood and the citizens of Galveston to be established on the Fort Crockett reservation.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Feb. 26, 1916.

The Washington cotillion club gave a beautiful costume ball at Hotel Washington Saturday evening, and among those from Empire who went in for dinner; the ball and as overnight guests at the hotel were Mrs. Larned and two daughters, Misses Louise and Aldyla; Lieutenant Larned, Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. O'Brien and Lieutenants Byrne, Murray and Arnold. Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller were hosts that evening at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Brady, Mrs. B. R. Wade and Mrs. Rutherford. Dr. Hix, of the Ancon Hospital staff, was a dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman on Sunday.

In celebration of the tenth anniversary of her daughter Julia, Mrs. Huguet entertained the little folks on Monday. The table was set on the lawn under an awning and was most attractive in red, white and blue. After supper games were played until time for the movies. Enjoying the party were Julia and Virginia Huguet, Elizabeth Rutherford, Katherine Twyman, Janet and Elizabeth Justice, Richard Moss, Cornell Bugbee, Billy Hopson, George Baltzell, Noble Wiley, Ben Wade, Charles Muir and Truman Carithers.

Washington's Birthday was American day at the Panama

exposition, and the troops scattered throughout the Zone took a prominent part in the celebration, immense crowds witnessing the military and athletic features. One battalion from each of the Infantry regiments, one battalion of the Coast Artillery and the machine-gun company of the 10th Infantry constituted the troops, under command of Col. Samuel Miller, 10th Inf., and they were reviewed by President Porras, Col. J. J. Morrow, acting governor of the Canal Zone, Col. Charles G. Morton, Colonel Mallory, Major Donaldson and a number of other prominent officials. Athletic and military events included wall scaling, tent pitching and bayonet combats. Company A, 5th Inf., commanded by Captain Bugbee, took off the trophies for tent pitching and bayonet combats.

Mrs. Herman Glade entertained on Washington's Birthday at a bridge party and tea. Mesdames Morton, Larned, Boyers and Twyman and Miss Muir assisted. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bugbee, Caffery and Boyers.

Mrs. Morton gave a luncheon on Thursday for Misses Sharon, Harriet O'Brien, Helen Muir and Mildred Edgerly and Mrs. Frank W. Milburn. Mrs. Glade and Mrs. Wiley were Empire guests at a bridge party given on Wednesday by Mrs. Woodbury, of Camp Gaillard. Mrs. and Miss Swan, from Oyster Bay, N.Y., who have been making an extended trip through the British West Indies and are now visitors to Panama, also Miss Colgate, of New York, with Lieutenants McLean, Byrne and Murray, lunched with Mrs. Larned and Lieutenant Larned on Tuesday, and later drove over for a view of Culebra Cut. Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Milburn were dinner and overnight guests of Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee on Tuesday. After a two weeks' siege of mumps, Wilford Twyman was released from quarantine yesterday.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 12, 1916.

Mrs. Joseph F. Janda entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honor of her cousin, Miss Carol Lyon, of St. Paul, Minn., and for the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Dorothy Forsyth, Lieut. and Mrs. Gustav Gonser, Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett and Lieutenants Bankhead, Rose, Snow, Lyerly and McCulloch. A jolly hop supper for sixteen was given by Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Reardon on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome Pillow's supper guests this evening numbered twenty. Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderveer gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford and Lieutenants Ivens Jones and Louie A. Beard. A buffet supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly and Mrs. Henry Lantry on Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles D. Daly. Over ninety guests were invited. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Pfeil had dinner Thursday for Misses McMahon and Lieutenants Perego and Ahearn.

A dinner was given by Dr. and Mrs. Albert White on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Major and Mrs. Hartnett and Capt. and Mrs. Kumpe. A tea was given by Mrs. William A. Ganoe on Thursday in honor of her mother, Mrs. C. S. Russell, who is her house guest. Those present were all the ladies of the 25th Infantry. Mrs. Watrous and Madame McCleave assisted. Mrs. John Hauser was hostess at tea for twenty-five on Friday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. E. H. McGlachlin, mother of Mrs. John E. Hatch and wife of Colonel McGlachlin.

Miss Carol Lyon was honor guest at a tea-dance given by Mrs. Edward C. Carey on Thursday. Mrs. Janda and Mrs. E. H. Hartnett assisted. For dancing the 1st Infantry orchestra played. Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford entertained the reading and current events club on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell had as dinner and overnight guests on Tuesday the Misses Foster and Scott, of St. Louis, who are sojourning in Honolulu.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 19, 1916.

The Thomas last Sunday brought many new people to the garrison. Among them were Capt. and Mrs. Curry, 1st Field Art., who for a few days were guests of Mrs. Curry's brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. Sorley; Col. and Mrs. Samuel L. Faison and children come to the 25th, as do also Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Cecil, Captain MacNab, Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest J. Carr, and Mrs. Lyon and her little daughters, who join Captain Lyon after an absence of some months. Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. John Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Dexter Rumsey and Madame Rumsey and Lieut. and Mrs. George Converse come to the 4th Cavalry.

In honor of Capt. and Mrs. Curry, Major and Mrs. Sorley gave a delightful hop-supper on Tuesday evening for twenty-two guests, the party winding up the evening by dancing at the 1st Infantry hop. Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell's dinner guests the same evening were Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, from San Francisco; Miss Foster, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Weller, of Honolulu; Mrs. Howell Clinton and Col. S. D. Sturgis. Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren were Tuesday hosts at dinner for Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Col. John F. Guilfoyle, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William W. Forsyth, Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Willard and Col. John McMahon.

An attractive two-table bridge was given by Mrs. Charles L. Willard on Tuesday, when the prize-winners were Mrs. John Hunt and Madame McCleave. Miss Carol Lyon, cousin and guest of Mrs. Truby Martin, was guest of honor at a luncheon given on Wednesday by the Misses McMahon. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Martin invited a number of young people to dinner to meet Miss Lyon. Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Alley, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford while the transport was in port, were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones at Fort Kamehameha on Tuesday, and were hosts themselves at dinner at the Young Hotel on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Glassford and Major Guignard.

Mrs. Livingston Watrous on Wednesday gave a luncheon, followed by bridge. Prizes were won by Mesdames Ganoe, Mitchell and McCleave. Another pretty bridge-luncheon was

given by Mrs. John Jordan on Wednesday for sixteen ladies of Schofield and Castner. Prizes were won by Mesdames Albright, Keefer, Duennen and Sneed.

The 1st Infantry ladies' reading club was entertained this week by Mrs. Paul McCook; the reading and current events club met with Mrs. Henry Kibbourne on Thursday. Mrs. E. G. Cullum giving the week's resumé of events. Lieut. and Mrs. Byard Sneed were dinner hosts on Thursday, entertaining for Major and Mrs. Lewis S. Sorley, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Carey and Lieut. and Mrs. Gonser.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred W. Pitts and Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Harold C. Vanderveer on Friday. Mrs. William Nalle gave a bridge on Friday. Prizes were won by Mrs. and Miss Short and Mrs. C. S. Russell. A luncheon of thirty-two covers was given on Saturday by Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan in honor of Mrs. George A. Hoagland, of Omaha, who is in Honolulu visiting her daughter, Mrs. David L. Stone. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Ganoe were hosts at supper on Friday, their guests later attending the 5th Infantry club hop. Present were Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Strong, Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Col. and Mrs. Faison, Colonel Reichmann, Major and Mrs. Palmer, Major and Mrs. Albright, Mrs. Lantry, Captain Childs, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Carey and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Daly.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface gave a hop supper for twenty-eight on Wednesday.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Feb. 20, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Clark had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. B. J. Edger, Mrs. Brockway and Lieutenant Smith. A dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cochran on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hobley, Muhlenberg and Crystal and Madame Cochran. Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Clark had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler and Lieut. and Mrs. Shepler Fitzgerald, en route to Manila.

The sewing club met with Mrs. B. W. Atkinson on Tuesday, Mrs. William B. Dashiell presiding at the tea table. Capt. and Mrs. Robert P. Howell, Jr., had Mr. and Mrs. Canfield and Miss Canfield as dinner guests Friday. Another dinner party Friday before the hop was that given by Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles for Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln. Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper gave another of their delightful at homes Saturday evening.

Mrs. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., entertained in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Brockway, of Philadelphia, with six tables of bridge. Mrs. Mattis, mother of Mrs. Thomas J. Camp, accompanied by her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Mattis, of Champaign, Ill., arrived last Tuesday and are house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Camp. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Seigle, 27th Inf. Mrs. Douglass T. Greene entertained at a bridge on Saturday. Prizes were won by Mrs. John S. Sullivan and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham. Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan had Lieut. T. C. Lonergan and Capt. W. C. Morrow, passengers on the Thomas for Manila, as dinner guests last Sunday.

Mrs. George H. Jamerson was hostess Monday for the evening bridge club. Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday held high score. Little Lloyd Fredendall, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Fredendall, who underwent a slight operation at the Department Hospital, will soon be out with his playmates again. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Poore and the Misses Poore, en route to the Philippines, were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. William C. Cochran while the Thomas remained in Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cochran had tea Sunday at the country club for Col. and Mrs. Houston, Col. and Mrs. Poore and the Misses Poore.

Mrs. William B. Cochran on Thursday gave a bridge-tee in honor of Mrs. Kemble, of New York city. Mrs. Dashiell, Mrs. Abraham and Mrs. Richardson had high scores. Mrs. William R. Scott, Miss Mary Kerwin and Mrs. F. F. Black served. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham have as dinner guests this evening Madame Mattis, Mr. and Mrs. Mattis and Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp. Major and Mrs. Raymond, who arrived on the Thomas last Sunday, were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert P. Howell, Jr., before moving into their home on Nuanuu street.

Mrs. E. B. Gose was luncheon hostess at the country club on Wednesday for Mesdames Hoagland, Stone, Hayes, Atkinson, Taylor, Misses Taylor and Wood. Capt. and Mrs. H. Jamerson had dinner Monday for Mrs. Clinton and Major Horn, of Schofield Barracks, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Calder had dinner Tuesday for Miss Ruth Chase and Lieut. Lester D. Baker. Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Witsell, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Pearson. Major and Mrs. Gose were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cochran on Thursday.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 886.)

Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Herbert Henderson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McK. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Denver and Cleveland, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At San Diego, Cal.

BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. Sailed March 1 from La Paz, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

IROQUOIS (tender). Bttn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

IRIS (flagship to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

THANKS

to Army and Navy officers for the substantial patronage we have so long enjoyed from them.

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First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Diego, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At Astoria, Ore.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Paul M. Bates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard B. Berry. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William F. Newton, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe C. MacFall. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Hugh Brown. At San Diego, Cal.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Sam G. Loomis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George O. Day. At Manila, P.I.
OINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Hong Kong, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Hong Kong, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Bsn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, jr., Division Commander.
MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Miles P. Refo, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, jr. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.
ABARENDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowday. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Shanghai, China.
MONTBERRY, monitor, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bsn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.
WOMPATUOK (tug). Chief Bsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Gustav Freudentorf. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. Sailed March 4 from Newport, R.I., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Sailed March 4 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, en route to Haytian waters for surveying duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address there.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Lieut. Jacob L. Hydrick. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. On survey grounds off the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed March 4 from Norfolk, Va., for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. Surveying off Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Balboa, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Feb. 29 from Honolulu, H.T., for Guam, en route to Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRINCETON (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Send mail there.
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karna. Sailed Feb. 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for Balboa, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed March 3 from Honolulu, H.T., for Nagasaki, Japan, en route to Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Louis J. Gulliver. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. Sailed Feb. 23 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knass. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August O. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[Note.—We omit the list of public marine schools, receiving and station ships, Fish Commission steamers,

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torpedo vessels in ordinary, tugs, vessels out of commission and vessels loaned to Naval Militia this week. There are no changes since we published the list last week.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit the table of Stations of the Marine Corps this week. The only changes since the list was published in our last issue are the following: Capt. Harry O. Smith, command the marine barracks at the navy yard, New York; Capt. Edward B. Cole, command the marine barracks at the aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla., with the 14th Company on duty there. The marine detachment of the U.S.S. Nevada is under command of Capt. Charles H. Lyman.

"The conscience of an ordinary man would not leave him sane with a record of murdered men such as marks the trail of Yuan Shi-Kai to the dragon throne, and yet the fact is not disputed by disinterested observers that China is better off for having him as absolute monarch. Not all that he does is with the greatest wisdom or the full measure of generosity that conditions would permit; but there is no other Chinese leader to whom dictatorship could so well be entrusted, and a republic for that stricken country is entirely out of the question." This is said to be the opinion expressed by Frederick Moore in an article on "The Terrible Yuan Shi-Kai," announced for the April Century. Mr. Moore, whose activities as a war correspondent have in the past been identified chiefly with the Balkans and Morocco, has lived in Peking for the last five years, and as Chinese representative of the Associated Press has had many opportunities to meet and talk with the famous President-Emperor. He believes that the virtues of republican citizenship cannot be looked for in a country ninety per cent. of whose four hundred million inhabitants live and rear families on precarious incomes of about three dollars a month, going through life with the permanent sensation of hunger. His article, it is stated, will contain a first-hand character-sketch of the ruthless monarch, showing how he achieved his power and how he retains it.

A new testing range for guns has been completed by the Bethlehem Steel Company on Delaware Bay six miles from Cape May, N.J. This range is at present in charge of officers of the Russian army for the testing of guns and munitions ordered from the Bethlehem Steel Company. The Russian officers maintain their own office, with Russian girl stenographers, and have leased for a year two of the most commodious dwellings at Cape May. The steel company now has under lease all the land on Delaware Bay from Cape May Point north ten miles.

The motor boat, which has played a prominent part in the present war, will form an important factor in the defense of this country in the event of hostilities. Plans are now being formulated, the New York Times reports, to enroll 10,000 or more boats of varying sizes and speeds so that when they are needed it will be a comparatively easy matter to fit them for duty and to assign them to stations along the coast.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has announced that all of its employees who enter military training camps will receive full pay while they are away, in addition to a two weeks' vacation with pay. The company employs about 6,000 men. This commendable spirit should prove an example and an incentive to other corporations throughout the country.

There is a rumor along the New Jersey coast that the mysterious purchaser of the Aumach property, a strip of land ten miles long and 1,800 feet wide, extending between Barnegat Inlet and Seaside Park, is the United States Government, which intends to establish a destroyer and submarine base on the site. There does not seem to be any real authority for the story.

The directors of the United States Rubber Company have voted in favor of employees of the company joining the National Guard, without prejudice to their salaries or positions while absent on their military duties.

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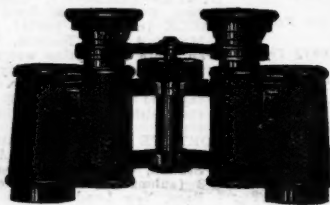
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